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# Baltimore and the Saengerfest



Official Program & Souvenir

ISSUED BY  
THE SAENGERFEST ASSOCIATION  
OF BALTIMORE.



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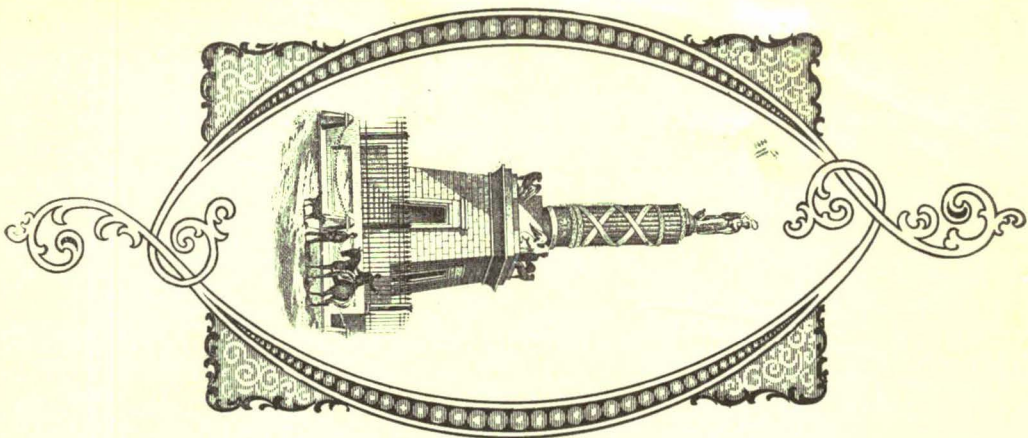
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BALTIMORE, MD.





OFFICIAL  
SOUVENIR AND PROGRAMME

20<sup>TH</sup>  
Triennial Sängerfest  
of the  
Nord-Oestlicher Sängerbund  
of America.

WEEK OF  
JUNE 14, 1903

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE  
UNITED SINGERS OF BALTIMORE.

57572



MF  
207  
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### **Gott Grösse dich!**

*Gott grösse dich! Kein and'rer Gruss  
Gleicht dem an Innigkeit.*

*Gott grösse dich! Kein and'rer Gruss  
Passt so zu aller Zeit!*

*Gott grösse dich! Wenn dieser Gruss  
So recht von Herzen geht,  
Gilt bei dem lieben Gott der Gruss  
So viel wie ein Gebet.*



# A Hearty Welcome to Baltimore

*is the greeting we extend to every visitor, and we trust their stay be so pleasant that when the time comes for home-going it will seem too soon.*

---

The coming together of thousands of singers from many places to vie honorably with each other in friendly rivalry for the crown of excellence in song, naturally calls to mind the influence that German song and German singers have had upon musical development in this country. From this it is but another step to the question—What has been the influence of the German generally in shaping the material and moral development of our nation? That this influence has been great, few will deny; but fewer still, even among the Germans themselves, have any adequate idea of the important part that the German has taken in the affairs of this country.

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The singers are representative of that German influence which is to-day quietly and steadily contributing its share to the Nation's greatness. The subject being pertinent to the occasion we have had no hesitation in admitting to our pages, not only brief sketches of what the Germans of our State and City have done in the past, but also showing the proud record of their activity elsewhere in the land. Laying undue reserve aside we have purposely chosen the current language for our book—this to insure a larger attendance upon what we have to say, for though every singer can read English, it is not every one else that can read German.

The German, whether he be from the bleak coast of the Baltic, the Slavonian border-lands, or a dweller by the banks of the blue Danube, joins in singing the praises of the Rhine, whose natural beauties, and rich treasure of legend and romance has ever been a fruitful source of inspiration to the poets. Perhaps it was this intimate association of the Rhine with much that is beautiful in German song which suggested to the artist the apt design that decorates the cover page of this Souvenir, for it depicts just such a scene as might have inspired Heine's "Lorelei," whose wild strain and weird melody are sung the wide world over. In the left foreground, appropriately stands the figure of Sir Walther, the Minnesinger, as depicted on the Kaiser's statuette; in the distance, the Lorelei cliff, upon which the syren rested, combing her golden hair, and singing a song whose wondrous melody lured the unfortunate boatmen to their doom.

How lordly art thou, German Rhine,  
In the morning's rays and ev'ning gold!  
Firm printed in this heart of mine—  
Are thy beauties manifold.  
In thy waves mirrored are  
Now rocky cliffs, now woodlands green,  
Cities great and hamlets fair,  
With many a castle there between.



JOHN R. BLAND, President.

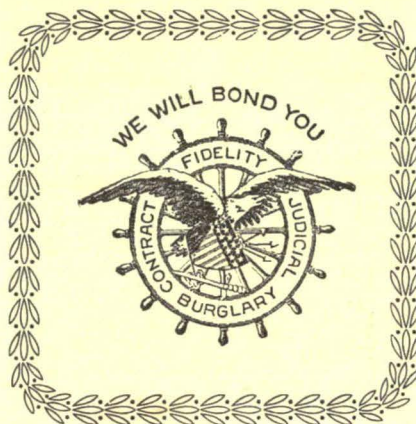
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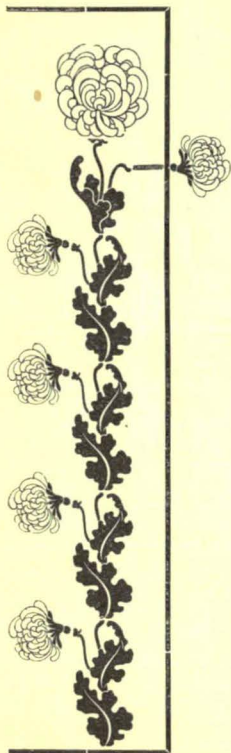
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Saar hat eine größere Anzahl von  
Hammern, deren neueste,  
Klavierqu.  
dieser S.

## Northeastern Saengerbund of America.

THE pioneer of German singing societies in the United States, the "Maennerchor," of Philadelphia, was founded December 15, 1835.

Its organization was the signal for the institution of similar societies throughout the country. The second in date is the "Baltimore Liederkranz," founded December 30, 1836. For a number of years, however, the various societies which sprang up in rapid succession in the East and West, continued to exist as individual organizations. They pursued common objects, it is true, but they did so without concerted action, without organized intercommunion. Occasionally the various singing societies of a city would unite in arranging a Saengerfest, to which even societies of other cities would now and then be invited. But this was all; the Saengerfest being over, each individual society would pursue its own course again, without thinking of a closer union with the rest.

At last, however, the need of, and the desire for, such a union began to gain ground, first in the West. At a Saengerfest held at Cincinnati in June, 1849, the singing societies of Cincinnati, Louisville and Madison organized the still existing "German Saengerbund of North America," which has since that time expanded into gigantic proportions.

The German singers of the East were not slow in imitating the examples set them by their Western brethren. In 1850 the Philadelphia societies, "Maennerchor," "Liedertafel," "Saengerbund," "Eintracht" and "Caecilia," joined in an organization called the "Allgemeine Gesang-Verein," and arranged a great general Saengerfest celebrated in Philadelphia on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of June of that year. Ten societies from other Eastern cities took part in this first greatest singing tilt which the East had witnessed. But the most important and far-reaching result of this festival was the organization of the "Allgemeine Saengerbund der Oestlichen Staaten."

On Sunday, June 16, 1850, a meeting was held at Military Hall, the headquarters of the various singing societies of Philadelphia and other

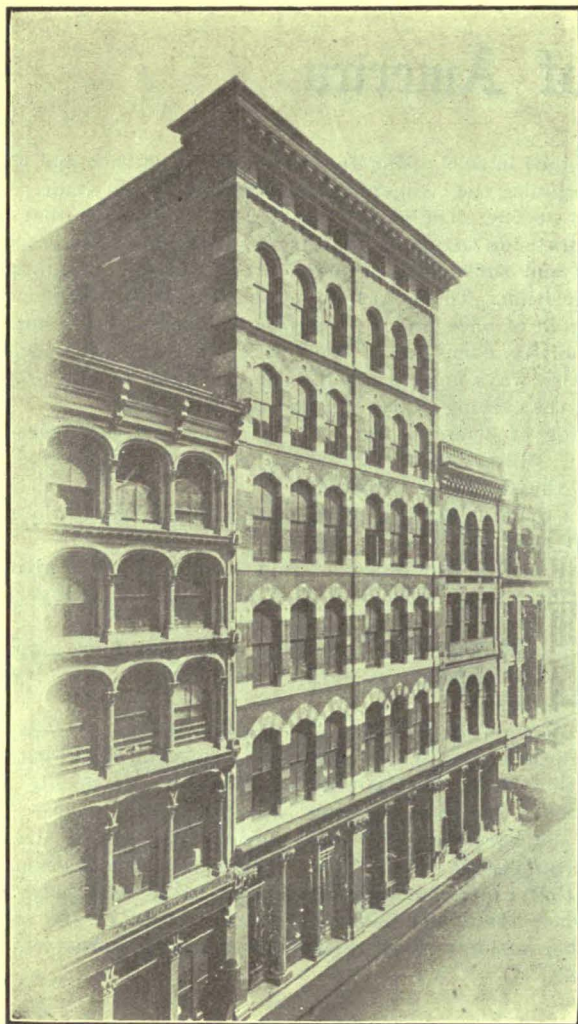
cities that had joined in celebrating the Saengerfest and then and there the motion to organize the "Allgemeine Saengerbund" was made. The motion surprised no one. The news of the great Saengerfest that had of late been celebrated in Germany, and the recent action of the Western singing societies had sufficiently prepared every Eastern organization for such a proposition. There was no need of lengthy debates; the motion was adopted at once, and a resolution was passed referring the matter to a committee, composed of one representative of each society, who were to devise ways and means for the execution of the project and to report on the evening of the last day of the festival.

On the evening of Tuesday, June 18, 1850, the merry singers assembled again in Military Hall, where the committee appointed on Sunday reported the following resolution:

1. That a General Eastern Saengerbund be created by the present assembly.
2. That it shall be the object of said Saengerbund to cultivate singing among men, and to hold a General Saengerfest every year.
3. That in compliance with the desire of the Baltimore singers, the next General Saengerfest be held in the City of Baltimore.
4. That a committee be appointed charged with the execution of these resolutions and with the elaboration of the details.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted without debate and without amendment, and the meeting was then adjourned. The General Eastern Saengerbund was no longer a wish or a dream, it was an accomplished fact. Joy reigned supreme among all the societies that had taken part in the first great Saengerfest of Philadelphia; and as the Philadelphia singers and those of the other cities bid each other adieu, it was with the hope-inspiring words: "Next year in Baltimore."





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We can not dwell at too great length on the history of the Northeastern Saengerbund; suffice it to say that, within a very few years, most of the singing societies, which now sprang up with astonishing rapidity in the Eastern States, had joined it and that it proved a powerful lever to raise the cultivation of German song upon the same high plane which it had reached in the Fatherland. Until the year 1855 the General Saengerfests were held annually and alternately in Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, these three cities having been selected on account of their large German population and the number of their singing societies. At the Saengerfest of New York, in 1855, it was, however, resolved that the Saengerfests should henceforth be held at intervals of two years—a very wise resolution, in view of the great preparations which they necessarily involved and for which intervals of one year had gradually become insufficient. The first great General Saengerfest, celebrated at Philadelphia in 1850, was followed by the

Second National Saengerfest, Baltimore, June 7-10, 1851.

Third National Saengerfest, New York, June 19-22, 1852.

Fourth National Saengerfest, Philadelphia, June 25-28, 1853.

Fifth National Saengerfest, Baltimore, June 4-7, 1854.

Sixth National Saengerfest, New York, June 24-26, 1855.

Seventh National Saengerfest, Philadelphia, June 13-17, 1857.

Eighth National Saengerfest, Baltimore, June 12-15, 1859.

The Ninth National Saengerfest of the Northeastern Saengerbund was to be held at New York, in the summer of 1861. Preparations were already being made to celebrate it in a manner creditable alike to the Saengerbund and to the festal city, when the thunder of the guns of Fort Sumter startled the country from its fancied security, and President Lincoln's call for troops convinced even the most unbelieving that the threatened war for the preservation of the Union was no longer avoidable. Under such circumstances the celebration of Saengerfests was out of the question. Multitudes of singers enlisted in the Union army, and many of them attested their loyalty to the sacred cause of freedom by sacrificing their lives on the altar of their adopted country. It was not until "the war-drums throbbed no longer," that the long-deserted singer halls resounded once more with the songs of

peace, and new preparations were made to resume the Saengerfests interrupted by the gigantic internecine struggle. The Eighth Saengerfest, celebrated at Baltimore, in 1859, was followed by the

Ninth National Saengerfest, New York, July 16-19, 1865.

Tenth National Saengerfest, Philadelphia, July 13-18, 1867.

Eleventh National Saengerfest, Baltimore, July 10-15, 1869.

Twelfth National Saengerfest, New York, July 24-28, 1871.

The Twelfth National Saengerfest, held at New York in 1871, made an end for a long time, to the General Saengerfests and the Northeastern Saengerbund alike. It would require a volume to detail the causes of this sudden collapse of the once so proud edifice. For eleven years no great National Saengerfest was held in the Eastern States.

The yearning for a better state of things first manifested itself in Philadelphia, where it led to the organization of the United Singers, in 1881. The example set in Philadelphia was imitated in other cities, and the apathy which had reigned among singers everywhere for a full decade gradually gave away to renewed zeal for the cultivation of song and brotherly feeling among singers. In 1881 the societies of Philadelphia determined to arrange a great Saengerfest for 1882; invitations were sent to, and accepted by, the singing societies of other cities of the East; and the summer of that year witnessed the grandest vocal tournament which had ever been held in this country. It was on this occasion, that at a meeting of delegates of the various societies from the other cities that had come to participate in the glorious festival, the motion to revive the Northeastern Saengerbund was made. It was unanimously adopted, with the amendment that National Saengerfests should henceforth be held every three years. Thus the singers of the Eastern States were once more united. The

Thirteenth National Saengerfest, in Philadelphia, June 29, 30 and July 1-4, 1882.

Fourteenth National Saengerfest, in Brooklyn, July 4-8, 1885.

Fifteenth National Saengerfest, in Baltimore, June 30 and July 1-4, 1888.

The necessity for a stronger organization was agitated during this Saengerfest and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution.



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This committee made its report during the Sixteenth National Saengerfest, held in Newark, N. J., July 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1891, which report was adopted.

Seventeenth National Saengerfest, in New York, June 23-26, 1894.

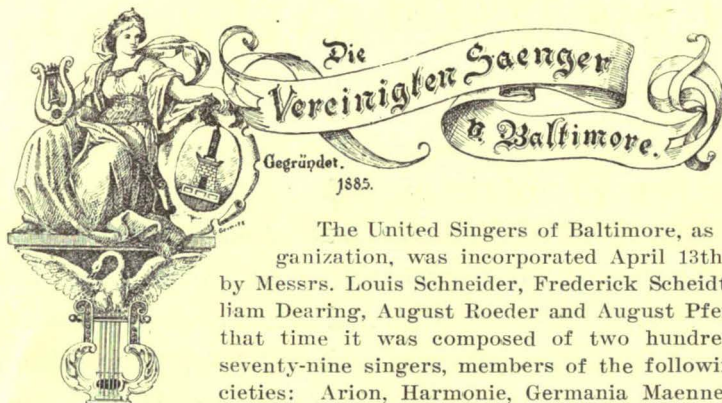
Eighteenth National Saengerfest, in Philadelphia, June 21-24, 1897.

The Golden Jubilee of the Northeastern Saengerbund was celebrated in Brooklyn, June 30 and July 1-4, 1900.

The remarkable growth of the Bund from 1850 with 450 singers, to a chorus of six thousand in 1903 is very gratifying to its members.

CARL LENTZ,  
Newark, N. J.

## United Singers of Baltimore.



The United Singers of Baltimore, as an organization, was incorporated April 13th, 1893, by Messrs. Louis Schneider, Frederick Scheidt, William Dearing, August Roeder and August Pfeil. At that time it was composed of two hundred and seventy-nine singers, members of the following societies: Arion, Harmonie, Germania Maennerchor,

Frohsinn and Arbeiter Maennerchor.

In August of the same year, the Liederkrantz joined the United Singers, and in March, 1895, it was made still stronger by the addition of the Thalia Maennerchor, Arbeiter Liedertafel, Saengerrunde, Eintracht and Schwaebische Saengerbund. Subsequently, the Mozart Maennerchor, the Eichenkrantz, the Edelweiss and the Germania Quartette Club, became members of the organization.

The United Singers was the outgrowth of the Baltimore Saengerbund, organized in 1856, with the Liederkrantz, Harmonie and Social Democratic Turner Liedertafel, as members. Under the auspices of the

Saengerbund, the Baltimore singers turned out in force on September 2nd, 1858, and at a celebration in memory of Baron Steuben, who fought with Washington in the war for American independence. The exercises, which were held at Rullman's Gardens, on the old Frederick road, were preceded by a procession through the streets of the city. The opening address was made in German by the late Rev. Henry Scheib, for many years pastor of Zion's Church, North Gay street. Hon. Joshua Vansant was the orator of the day.

On November 22nd, 1873, the German Singers took a prominent part in the dedication of the German Orphan Asylum, and since that time have felt it to be a loving duty to participate in the annual spring festivals of that worthy institution.

The Liederkrantz, Harmonie, Arion, Germania Maennerchor and Frohsinn united in the holding of a grand concert on September 10th, of the same year, for the benefit of the sufferers from yellow fever in the Southern States.

In June, 1879, the Singers serenaded Hon. Carl Schurz, the distinguished German-American, who at that time was in Baltimore to attend the spring festival of the German Orphan Asylum. In October of the following year the Singers participated prominently in the celebration of Baltimore's Centennial. Four years later, in 1884, the Singers contributed to the building of the German Home for the Aged, at Baltimore and Payson streets.

The Saengerbund, in March, 1887, elected as their president, Mr.



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*H. C. McJILTON, Sec'y and Treasurer.*

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Louis Schneider, who was afterwards honored by being chosen the Fest President of the Fifteenth Saengerfest of the Northeastern Saengerbund, which was held in Baltimore from June 30th to July 4th, 1888.

At the Sixteenth Annual Saengerfest, held in Newark, in July, 1891, the Saengerbund of Baltimore and the Philadelphia Saengerbund were declared to have sung equally well for the city prize. In the drawing, the Philadelphia Bund captured the prize, but the Baltimore organization was presented with a silk banner. Afterwards, friction developed among the societies composing the Baltimore Saengerbund, and, as a result, several societies withdrew from the organization.

This led to the reorganization of the Bund, under the name of the United Singers, which has steadily grown stronger, and is to-day composed of five hundred and four members, and the following societies: Arion, Harmonie, Germania Maennerchor, Frohsinn, Arbeiter Maennerchor, Locust Point Maennerchor, Arbeiter Liedertafel, Thalia, Mozart Maennerchor, Eichenkranz, Melodie, Germania Quartette Club, Metzger Gesangverein and Edelweiss.

The Arion was organized in October, 1852, and is to-day the strongest in point of membership of any of the singing societies in the city. In October, 1901, the Society celebrated its golden jubilee. The society has participated in nearly all the singing festivals of the Saengerbund, winning prizes in 1897, at Philadelphia, and in 1900, at Brooklyn.

The Harmonie was formed on July 4th, 1853. It celebrated its silver jubilee in July, 1878, and is now making arrangements for the celebration of its golden jubilee, on July 4th and 6th, next. It has taken part in five Saengerfests, and at Brooklyn, in 1885, won the first prize in the third class, and at Newark, in 1891, the second prize in the second class. The Society has a fine club-house at 418 West Fayette Street.

The Germania Maennerchor was formed on October 10th, 1856, and in point of membership ranks third among the societies composing the United Singers. The singing section of the society celebrated its silver jubilee in October, 1881. It has taken part in nearly all the Saengerfests, winning first prizes at Philadelphia, in 1867; Brooklyn, in 1871; Philadelphia, in 1882, and Brooklyn, in 1885. The Germania Maennerchor has a spacious and well-appointed club-house, besides a large concert hall,

at 410 and 412 West Lombard Street, which is the centre of German hospitality and entertainment. The meetings of the United Singers are held in the club-house of this society.

The Frohsinn was organized in November, 1872, and ten years later joined the Baltimore Saengerbund, which had in the meantime been formed. It celebrated its silver jubilee in its hall, at Frederick avenue and Payson street, on November 14th and 15th, 1897.

The Arbeiter Maennerchor was formed on December 3rd, 1882. It has taken a prominent part in the Saengerfests held since that time, winning prizes in the third class, at Newark, in 1891, and at Philadelphia, in 1897.

The Locust Point Maennerchor was formed in October, 1883, and is to-day in a flourishing condition.

The Arbeiter Liedertafel was organized in November, 1883. It has taken part in three Saengerfests.

The Thalia Maennerchor was formed on June 16th, 1886, and has done splendid work in fostering vocal music in this city.

The Mozart Maennerchor was organized in July, 1888, and is located in East Baltimore.

The Eichenkranz was formed in April, 1894, at Highlandtown, in the Eastern suburbs of Baltimore.

The Melodie and the Butcher Singing Society were organized in 1894.

The Germania Quartette Club, which was organized in 1892, joined the United Singers last year.

The history of the United Singers would be incomplete without reference to the Liederkrantz, which was organized in December, 1836, being the first German singing society to be formed in this city. This society, together with the Maennerchor of Philadelphia, arranged the first singing festival held in this country. The festival took place in Baltimore, in the fall of 1846, and was the inspiration for the organization four years later of the Northeastern Saengerbund by the German Singers of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. The Liederkrantz took a prominent part in the first Saengerfest of the Bund, which was held in this city on June 9th and 10th, 1851. After an existence of sixty-four years





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the Liederkrantz, about three years ago, consolidated with the Germania Maennerchor.

In October, 1898, the United Singers took part in the memorial service held here in honor of the late Prince Bismarck, the Chancellor of the German Empire. In 1899, Fr. Franz Faltl, who was at that time president of the United Singers, created great enthusiasm among the singers by offering a silver cup as a prize to the society which would have the largest attendance at the rehearsals for the Saengerfest to be held the following year in Brooklyn. The Frohsinn won the prize.

At the same Saengerfest, the city prize—a bronze bust of Wagner—was won by the United Singers. The bust was subsequently erected in Druid Hill Park, and on October 6th, 1901, unveiled with interesting exercises. The Arion and the Musical Art Club, at that time a member of the United Singers, also won diplomas of honor at the Fest.

The United Singers began preparations for the Saengerfest when on June 14th, 1901, they elected Prof. David Melamet musical director of the Fest. On July 12th, in the same year, the Singers elected Mr. Leopold H. Wieman the Fest President.

The organization took a conspicuous part in the memorial service held in this city on September 20th, 1901, in Music Hall, in honor of the martyred President, William McKinley.

The Singers tendered the Arion Society on the occasion of its golden jubilee an enjoyable "commerz," in the Germania Maennerchor Hall. In the reception incident to bringing the Kaiser prize to Baltimore the Singers turned out in full force in a torchlight procession.

On February 24th, 1902, a mass chorus of the United Singers greeted Prince Henry of Prussia during his stay at Union Station, while passing through Baltimore. In recognition of the many courtesies extended to the United Singers by Mayor Thomas G. Hayes, they presented him, on March 29th, 1902, with a handsomely-framed testimonial of thanks.

The Singers, during 1902, took part in the spring festival of the German Orphan Asylum, which occurred on March 19th; the sixtieth anniversary of the Stieff piano firm, on June 2; the German Day celebration on September 12th, and the splendid concert given in Patterson

Park, on September 28th. On January 20th, 1903, the United Singers gave an agreeable "commerz," on which occasion were present as guests of honor, the officers of the Nord-Oestlicher Saengerbund, representatives from the United Singers of other cities, the directors of the Saengerfest Association, and officers of the Independent Citizens' Union of Maryland.

Founded principally for the purpose of fostering song and good fellowship, among its members the United Singers have yet found ample opportunity for active participation in works of charity, and shown its public spirit by taking part in celebrations tending to advance the material prosperity of Baltimore.

HENRY GIESEKING,

Secretary, United Singers of Baltimore.

## The Saengerfest Association.

Realizing that the success of a Saengerfest is equally as dependent upon a sound business management as upon the artistic rendition of the musical part, the United Singers in the Summer of 1901 prevailed upon Mr. Leopold H. Wieman to accept the honorary position of Fest President, at the same time giving him full charge of the business details of the Fest and the power to appoint his aids.

Pursuant to this general authority Mr. Wieman evolved a plan by which the entire work was divided among ten different departments, styled Bureaus. Practical men were selected as the heads of each of these bureaus with authority to appoint all necessary committees to carry out the various details connected therewith. These ten directors, together with the president, form the festival executive which, by a special act of the Maryland Assembly, was incorporated as the Saengerfest Association of Baltimore City, with ample power "to assist the United Singers of Baltimore in arranging the 20th National Saengerfest of the Nord-Oestlicher Saengerbund of America." At the same session the use of the new Fifth Regiment Armory was granted for the holding therein of the festival concerts, thus saving the expense of erecting a special building.



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## The Kaiser Prize.

**I**N the early days of the Northeastern Saengerbund and up to 1900, the chief interest centered in the contest for the two city prizes, between organizations having a membership of two hundred or more singers in the one group, and between organizations having under that number in the other group. Three other prizes, usually consisting of diplomas, were also awarded the individual Societies in the first, second and third class; the class being also graded by the number of singers participating. At the last Saengerfest, held in Brooklyn, a sixth prize was added, this being the "Kaiserprize," having been dedicated by the German Emperor to the Northeastern Saengerbund on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee.

As soon as it became known that the German Emperor had offered a prize the leading Societies of the Bund announced their intention to compete. Under the rules the successful Society was to hold the prize as a trophy for three years. Unfortunately two Societies, the Arion, of Brooklyn, and the Junger Maennerchor, of Philadelphia, received the same number of points from the judges. It was thereupon decided to let each organization hold the prize for eighteen months. By lot the first period fell to Brooklyn; upon the expiration of the time the Junger Maennerchor generously decided to let the coming Saengerfest City, Baltimore, receive it.

Shortly after the prize statue arrived in this city the Saengerfest Association of Baltimore offered a prize for the best poem to be set to music for the next Kaiserprize contest. In the competition 57 poems were received from all parts of the country. On March 15, Prof. Henry Wood, of the Johns Hopkins University, Prof. Charles F. Raddatz, vice-president of the Baltimore City College, and Rev. Julius Hofmann, who had been selected as the judges, decided upon Rev. A. W. Hildebrandt as having contributed the poem most appropriate.

On May 13 the rules for the musical contest were announced and by August 1, three hundred and ninety-eight compositions were received from all parts of the civilized world. After long deliberation it

was decided to give the prize to Mr. Louis Victor Saar, of New York, his composition being considered most suitable. The judges who rendered this decision were Messrs. O. B. Boise, David Melamet and W. Edward Heimendahl.

The Kaiserprize is a magnificent production of the silversmith's art. It is a solid silver statuette of a German minnesinger, or German minstrel of the Middle Ages. The total height of the statuette is two feet, seven inches, while the width at the base proper is twelve and three-quarter inches. The figure has a representation of the German oak as a support. In his left hand the minstrel holds a harp, typical of song. The right is extended and the palm is opened in the manner of one making a gesture. The face is strong and handsome, and bears the expression of one who is absorbed in thought. The hair, like the beard and mustache, is heavy and moderately long, giving the head a noble and picturesque appearance. A strong neck supports the head, the latter being set gracefully on broad shoulders. Encircling the singer's figure is a broad sash, decorated alternately with American and Prussian eagles. From a belt around the waist is suspended a short sword.

The figure stands on a solid base of silver, on the front of which is the following inscription: "Nineteenth National Saengerfest and Golden Jubilee of the Northeastern Saengerbund, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1900."

Palm leaves, which bend inward from four large eagles on either side of the bust of the donor, Kaiser Wilhelm, are fastened artistically to the silver base whereon stands the figure. Above the bust of the Kaiser is the crown of the German empire. The Kaiser is represented as being attired in the uniform of the Uhlans. The bust is framed with and surrounded by laurel leaves. Under the bust there is another inscription, which reads: "Prize of Honor of His Majesty the German Emperor and King of Prussia, Wilhelm II."

The bust, unlike the remainder of the statuette, is of finished gold, and is considered by experts to be a beautiful specimen of repoussé work. The entire statuette is of chased silver and shows exquisite workmanship; it is said to have cost 80,000 marks, or about \$20,000.



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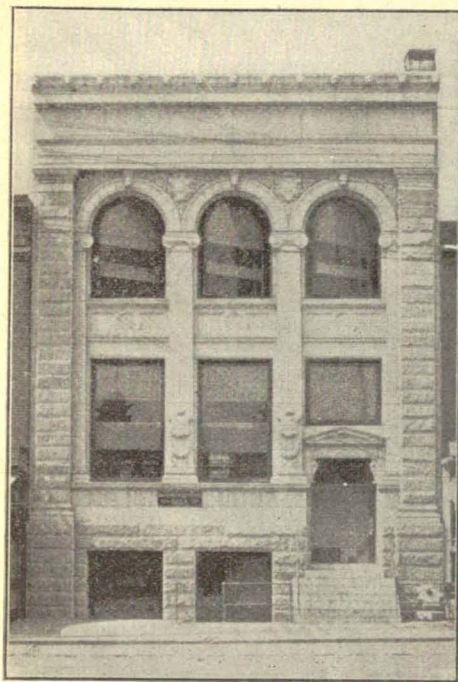


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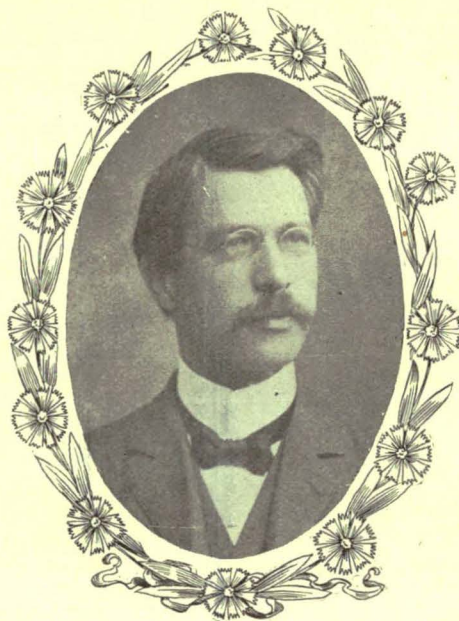


## My Prize Poem.

**R**EV. Alfred Walter Hildebrandt was born Jan. 29, 1862, in Schkeuditz, Germany, where his father, Gustav Julius Hildebrandt, later Pastor in Rehfeld and in Rotta was, at that time, Rector of the public and high school. His classical instruction, begun by his father, was continued at the Dom-Gymnasium of Merseburg, from which institute he graduated 1884. He then served a year in the 36th Regiment of the German army and for seven semesters studied theology at the University of Halle. During this time he was a member of the "Studentische Gesangverein Fridericiana" and of the "Neue Singakademie."

1890 he received a call to a Mission Church of Chicago, Ill., and left the Fatherland in the early summer of the same year. In May, 1891, he followed a call from the small German Congregation of West Turin, near Constableville, N. Y. 1892 he was married to Gertrud Proehl, the "filia hospitalis" of his college days. In his ministerial relations he is a member of the "General Synod of the Lutheran Church in the United States."

After his poem "Das Deutsche Volkslied" had been selected as the text for the Kaiserprize-Song he took part in the competition arranged by the Brooklyn Arion, November, 1902, receiving the prize for the best German novel and the half prize for the best German poem.



REV. ALFRED WALTER HILDEBRANDT.

Volumes could be written and have been written about the German folk-songs. But the task, to write an essay on my own poem, seems to me a difficult one. Easier by far, methinks, it is to write a prize poem than to describe how the idea was conceived, how the sentiments of the heart and the thoughts of the head shaped themselves into words.

When Nathan, the Wise, was asked by Saladin which of the three great monotheistic religions was, in his opinion, the best, he put the inquisitive Sultan off with a story; and this story of the three rings accomplished what it was invented for. Might I not follow the example of the shrewd Hebrew in trying to answer the question directed to me: "How did you write the prize-poem?"

The birds resolved to have a singing contest. Man should be judge, the reasonable, foolish man. Conditions were: The song should be short, artless, simple, feeling, in order that all birds could understand and learn it. The day of the tournament arrived. "Nightingale, queen of singers, your name shall come first." But the soulful Bulbul did not sing, as we heard her in the old romantic Schlossgarten where we, drowsily dreaming under the big chestnut trees, listened breathless to the rising and falling cadences in the moonlit night. Here she thought too much of the distinction to be gained, the prize to be won. Her song was a piece of high art, embellished with runs and trills and many decorations; but it was not what was wanted.

Robin Redbreast was in the competition, too; a true, honest fellow he was. He did not exactly believe that he would win the prize, but "one can't tell" he had remarked. Man always seemed to enjoy his song exceedingly when it came down, in early Spring, from sugar-maple before his house. His opinion was that it was simply his duty to try, and he did it bravely, though unsuccessfully.



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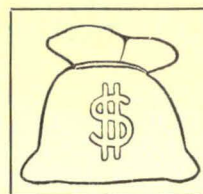
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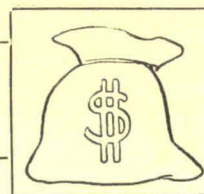
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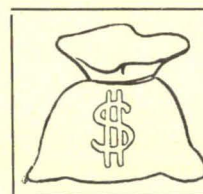
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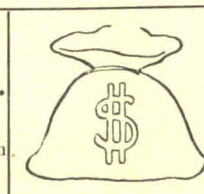
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Crow, the cantor, came next. With inimitable pomposity he went through the performance after he had wiped his glasses and cleared his throat and put on his "See-the-conquering-hero-comes" air. And when one of the naughty boys in the audience dared to grin, he would have killed him with his piercing glances if glances were like daggers.

After a short interval the liquid notes of the Mocking-bird floated through the air in delightful exchange. There was just a trifle too much imitation in them; the melody, cheerful and clear, came from the throat not from the heart. Too much thinking and too little feeling, was the verdict.

The Cuckoo had long been undecided whether he should participate or not. In the first place, he hated limitations. How could a self-respecting bird of learning be expected to express, in the short time allowed him, all the sensations and emotions that ought to go into a song according to the latest rules of art? Ridiculous! Preposterous!

"Am I tailor that makes suits to order?" he fumed. But his wife soothed him and assured him, no one could sing like her dear cuckoo, and he ought to show those miserable croakers what singing was, and man could certainly not be so shameless and unjust to refuse him the prize. Her word had weight with Mr. Cuckoo, and he announced his willingness to sing. But brief he could not be, poor bird. So he repeated his monotonous tones till he had far exceeded the given time. This was the only reason why he did not carry off the prize, he thought.

Many more birds sang: the Thrush and the Starling, the Finch and the Swallow and others; some mellow and melodious, some harsh and hoarse. But the prize was awarded to an insignificant brown Lark. When her turn was come, she thought neither of prize nor of distinction. She rose into the bright azure and, soaring high, she spied below the great Creator's glorious symphony of colors, the green meadow with the white daisies and the yellow buttercups, and the waving rye-field with the red poppies and the blue bachelors-buttons, and, hidden away under fragrant grass her downy nest. All this she saw, and she bathed in the warm sunshine and the pure atmosphere. And what she saw and felt she sang and fluted. Lustily warbling her simple little every-day air she forgot judge and contest. But this, the judge said, was just the beauty of it.

My story is told. Is it necessary to add much? Here is the recipe for making a prize poem: In passive silence listen to the soft, low music in your soul; attentively and thoughtfully look through the vistas of your life; then, in a quiet evening hour, sit down with pen and paper; and if your lips have sipped at all from the Pierian spring, the words and rhymes will joyfully join hands, weaving themselves around your reveries and musings.

Will my simple song ever attain the high summit where folk-songs are dwelling? I dare not hope it. Folk-songs, as a rule, are not made; they grow. They are sailing in the air like the silver threads of an Indian summer. They spring, Athena-like, into existence. A bucolic lover, a German Burns, catches a strain of the aerial music. To-day he sings it to the maiden of his choice; to-morrow the whole hamlet hums it; next it has spread, like wildfire, over the neighborhood. Something is added here, something left out there. All local padding is eliminated. Thoughts are condensed and concentrated. The language is simplified, now shrivelling into epigrammatic pointedness, now broadening into epic profusion. Ear and heart unite to make it perfect.

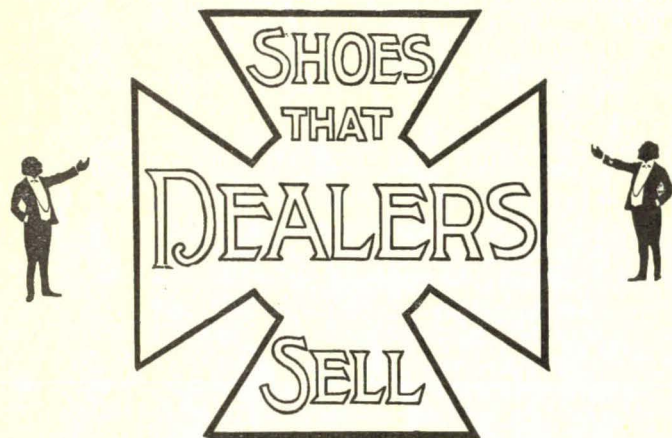
Thus folk-songs are born and grow. They all now sing the songs full of sweet solemnity and sentimental sadness, of jaundiced jealousy and passionate pathos; they sing of kissing and killing, of wooing and winning, of smiling and sobbing, of longing and leaving. Yes, folk-songs are not made. Heine's Lorelei, Eichendorff's "In einem kuehlen Grunde," perhaps Uhland's "Es zogen drei Burschen wohl ueber den Rhein" and two or three others are the exceptions that establish the rule. But never, so far, have I heard that a prize-song has obtained the highest prize—to be sung by the folk in the streets and places of the German villages. We read them in students' commers-books; we find them in printed editions of folk-song collections on elegant parlor pianos; but we do not hear them in woods and fields, on meadows and highways. The folk's soul is a sensitive Mimosa and assimilates only what is thoroughly congenial. Neither Walther von der Vogelweide, the tender Minnesinger of the Wartburg Saengerkrieg, nor Hans Sachs, the poetic cobbler, the versatile Mastersinger of old Nuremberg, has left us a folk-song.

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## Judging the Prize Song.

THE Musical Conductor of the Saengerfest, Mr. David S. Melamet, was born in 1861, in Memel, Prussia. At an early age he entered Kullack's Academy in Berlin, where he studied the various branches of music, but especially composition, under Richard Wuerst and Albert Becker. He afterwards passed a successful examination and was admitted to the Royal Hoch-Schule in Berlin, where he became the favorite pupil of Kiel, and later of Wm. Taubert. Under Prof. Adolf Schulze, he became an excellent baritone singer. In 1888 Mr. Melamet came to New York, where he taught and directed church music until May, 1889, when he was called to Baltimore to assume the leadership of the Germania Maennerchor. In 1891, he was awarded the first prize in the competition for the best cantata to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. He is also the author of other compositions that have been well received by the musical world. Mr. Melamet, as a composer, is a complete master of technique and orchestration; and the many concerts given in Baltimore have thoroughly established his talent as a musical director. These qualities as well as his early training as a singer eminently qualify him for his chosen profession—the teaching of vocal music, in which he has been remarkably successful.



DAVID S. MELAMET.

Folk-songs have arisen in all parts of the world. They are the earliest embodiments of melody. They vary in character and color ac-

cording to the life in which they arise. Hard circumstances develop pathetic melodies, usually in the minor mode, while ease and languor express themselves in simple rhythmic songs with dances. In the far North existence is a grim struggle between life and death; and the songs are generally sweet and tender; except when the rhythm becomes bold and defiant; and the tones are in the major mode.

From East to West all nations sing; but the songs are more or less developed in melodic form and structure, according to the degree of the civilization. The Germans are a race of music lovers and of music makers. Their songs have not been composed for them; but have grown up among them. They are native, not foreign. Their original folk-songs were not composed at all. They grew. At length the melodies were written down. Afterward composers learned to imitate their style, the style of Nature, and this is now the meaning of the phrase "in folk-song style." It was composition in this style that was demanded from the competitors for the Kaiser prize and the judges aimed to give the award for the best specimen of this kind of work.

The good composer does not obtain success by lucky jumps and shrewd guesses as to the effect of sounds; but by seeking the inner



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truth and logic of music and expressing this by using the tones as the painter selects his needed colors. The rules guide, sustain, support and help, but they do not suggest or inspire. After musical composition comes into good scientific form and shape, the national characteristics of a composer begin to appear. His works soon show whether they are German, French, Italian, Scotch, Irish or Russian, their peculiarities arising partly from the environment of the composer, and partly from heredity. Finally the individuality of the composer asserts itself in the style, form and subject matter of his work, and these show the genius and temperament of the composer, as we see them in the works of the masters such as Mozart, Wagner and Beethoven.

In musical competition, crude early works are out of the question; and are quickly disposed of by competent examiners, although talent, or even the promise of genius may be exhibited in them. Examiners can only seriously entertain works of ripe scholarship. Here again arises difficulty as to what is to be regarded as the best scholarship. The element of national and individual taste enters here. There are the different schools of composers, some decrying what others highly regard. It is difficult to bring all works to the same standard of measurement. And furthermore, musical scholarship, while absolutely necessary in a prize competition, or in any good musical work, is not its most essential requisite. A good work must be well filled with musical substance, or musical meaning. It must speak out for itself and show that it has a bold and important message, which can appeal to musical susceptibilities, and not only command the musical ear and the mind's attention, but it must be able to make itself clear to the intellect; it must sway the feelings of refined sentiment, move the hearts of capable hearers and leave a convincing and satisfactory impression. Such were even the crude composition of the ancients; whose effects made the guilty cry out and confess their wickedness, while inspiring the innocent with confidence and hope. Such were the compositions of the Minnesingers who, while knowing little of the laws of harmony and counterpoint, and nothing of our modern orchestration or instrumentation, yet swayed the hearts of kings, queens and their high-spirited assemblies of nobles as the wind moves the trees of the forest.

A prize composition is not necessarily a very great work. There may be others of its immediate period far better. The best composers do not always care to enter the list of contestants, and so their works are not to be regarded even as standard for judging in the contests.

The committees to judge of prizes are comparatively small in the number of their members. These members may have predilections and fancies, apart from their ability as musical judges. Individual taste is a great factor in all opinion. It sometimes happens also that the opinion of the most cultured judge in music is not upheld by the common verdict of the world of hearers afterward. The prophecy of the judges may or may not afterward be confirmed as history in the matter of comparative merit.

Of the four hundred compositions offered by the contestants for the Kaiserprize, many of those which violated the first principles of harmony, had phrases of good musical intent, and even of power; but they could not be considered in the contest. Others which had been written in obedience to the most punctilious musical regulations, were still wanting in meaning, in climax, in spontaneity, in inspiration. Some others needed perhaps but a few changes to have put them into the first class of manuscripts. But the committee's duty was not to teach, or to correct; but to judge and pass upon the finished work.

By repeated examinations and comparisons, with frequent exchange of opinions and reasons between the examiners, the few choice works were sifted out of the large number of manuscripts. The most arduous work in awarding the prize was encountered in considering these few. All of them were good, but there was only one prize to be given. After most careful consideration by the examiners of all the claims, with the weighing and balancing of the various forms of merit against each other, the prize composition was agreed upon; and by a curious coincidence, the work which received the first vote of the first examiner, at last received the final vote of all three and became the absolute and unanimous choice of the commission—and the prize was awarded to Louis Victor Saar.

DAVID S. MELAMET,

Conductor of the Twentieth Triennial Saengerfest of the Northeastern Saengerbund.



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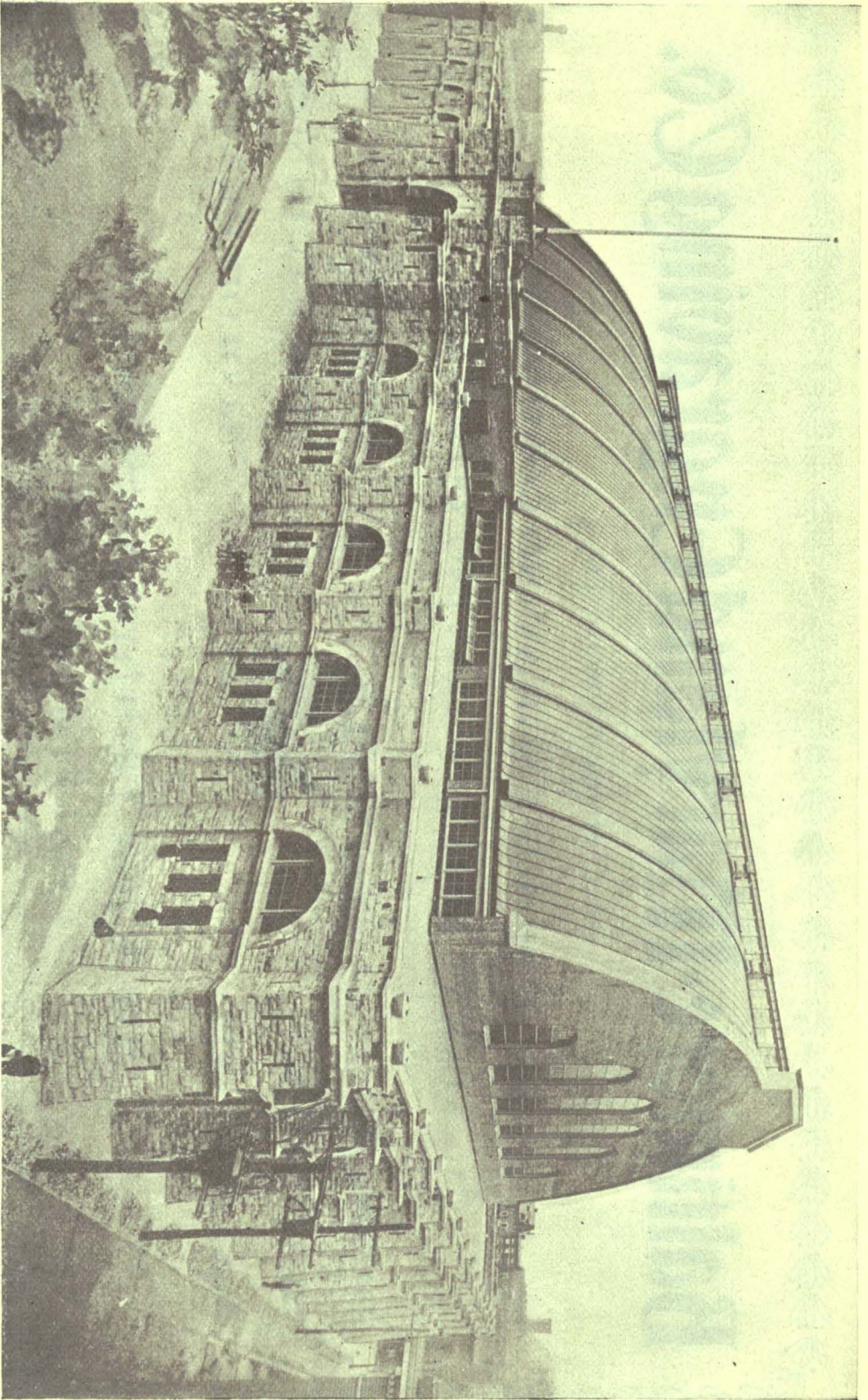
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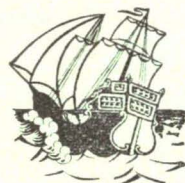
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## The Minnesinger and His Art.

ON the eighteenth of October, 1817, the anniversary of the Battle of Leipzig, hundreds of German students gathered at the Wartburg to form a great patriotic league. They chose the Black-Red-Gold of Lützow's corps as their colors, and their watchword was "God, Liberty and Fatherland." Three centuries before, at the same Wartburg, Luther had paved the way for the linguistic unity of the Germans by his translation of the New Testament. Some six centuries had gone by, since those masters of medieval poetry, Wolfram and Walther, had met at the castle of the hospitable Landgrave of Thuringia: Wolfram engaged upon his Parzival, Walther singing his "Lieder" and planning his "Sprüche;" Walther, the wandering minstrel, a man deeply imbued with true German piety, untiring in his praise of womanhood and of gentle courtesy and above all a zealous patriot.

The bards of by-gone ages have in the consciousness and the traditions of the people given rise to those peculiar typical conceptions and images, under the form of which the human mind has ever sought to grasp and hold fast the beginnings of things, natural and historical. In many instances science is called upon, in the name of the truth which it serves, to recast such images, if not to utterly shatter them. Lycurgus and Moses, the German bard and the Keltic Druid, as conceived by the scholar, differ materially from the picture of popular tradition. The Minnesinger has shared the same fate. But as truth in the last analysis does not rob, but bestows only the more abundantly, so the Minnesinger in the light of historical inquiry has won all the higher a position in the domains of literature and in the history of civilization, and while the ranks of the Minnesingers were thinned, in that the proud line of court poets came to be regarded as constituting a separate group, yet enough remains to produce upon us the effect of almost immeasurable riches.

The collected poems of the Minnesingers have come down to us in

one of the finest manuscripts of the middle ages. The world has been made acquainted with them through an edition published under the title of "The Springtide of Minnesong," and, indeed, the rise of the Minnesong came over Germany as the flood of springtide: like the verdure of the meadow and the forest in the spring, when "das Blühen will nicht enden," did Minnesong about the year 1200 burst forth in all the freshness and fairness of youth. Chivalry which had attained to highest flower through the crusades, had saved the Holy Sepulchre. Nations came into closer touch with one another. Unity of faith, as represented by the church, was supplemented by unity of culture and manners among the nobility. Court and castle became the hearth at which poetry was fostered. Great subjects were wrought out and given to the world. Legends of classical antiquity, and of the saints, as well as those stories and myths that were ultimately grouped in cycles, were elaborated. Their form was the epic. The Germans were stimulated and at the same time bound by French models, until in Wolfram, despite the French source, the German spirit asserted itself.

From the low countries to the Alps, along the Rhine and the Danube, we find the masters of the Court Epic. The Austro-Bavarian East, however, which had preserved the old traditions from the time of the migrations, gave us the German Popular Epic. Here the Nibelungenlied takes its origin, and it is here also that the old folk-song had been kept alive. Minstrels roamed through the land carrying the songs from place to place. Thus Walther von der Vogelweide, the greatest of all Minnesingers, was an Austrian. It was at Vienna, he tells us, that he learned the art of poetry.

"Minne," fairest of magic words! No one of the many off-shoots of the primitive Indo-European root, MAN, can boast of a fairer bloom. Minne is Love. But the Minne of the Minnesong is not the love of which the poets sing. The Minnesinger is an artist; and art is never



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wholly content with imitating nature. It goes beyond nature, seeking to add new fields to its domain. It does not merely imitate the actual, the real, but also portrays the unreal.

Now the Minnesinger to a certain extent has not only represented the unreal in poetic art, but has also in his own life, realized the unreal; it is on this account that the romanticists at all times have envied him. He confers upon the unreal a kind of semi-reality. His love and the object of his love are imaginary, but the singer both lives and sings as if they were actualities. Thus homage is rendered to a married woman, and it is by no means unusual that the lady addressed is unaware of being herself the object of the singer's praise. This is what is meant by service of woman (Frauendienst), the perfect spiritualisation of sensual love. While the latter, as in the poetry of every age, also asserts its rights in the case of the Minnesingers, it is this conventional art and knightly service which is characteristic of Minnesong as such. As the knight serves his liege lord, so the Minnesinger binds himself to the service of his lady. In this service he exercises the highest knightly virtues—fidelity and self-control. It is here that the Minnesong has created types that will endure for ages to come.

The specific art of the Minnesinger brings before us as real this assumed relation, this imagined world of acceptance and refusal, of man's service and woman's rule. It is here that the full extent of Walther's matchless art is shown. In such a skillful and artistic manner does he exploit the motives which season and landscapes offer, so faithfully and minutely does he picture circumstance and locality, that we are captivated by his art and completely blinded to the unreality of the whole, for just so in the springtime do young girls still play their games, just so the trees of the forest at the edge of the heath, shed their sear leaves in the autumn.

But while Walther's Minnesong is in this sense artificial and belongs to the sphere of art and conventionalities of medieval society, he is nevertheless the most German of the German Minnesingers, and in his "Sprüche" is actually the creator of the German political poem.

How could we imagine the typical German otherwise than moralizing? Was it not just this higher conception of woman, marriage and

fidelity which distinguished the Minnesinger from the Provencial badour? The greatest German poem of this period, Wolfram's Parzival is based on a single ethical conception, and Walther's piety, earnestness of purpose, and moral pathos are all poured out in his "Sprüche." In them the Minnesinger appears as the preacher and the patriot. Here the ideas which the Reformation carried forward to victory first found expression and the note of "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles" is here struck vigorously and joyously by one who had seen many lands. Walther is therefore the singer of the Germany of the Middle Ages. God, Fatherland and the service of woman are his trinity.

If the German Sängerbund which strives to perpetuate in the New World all that is good and noble in the German character, was to be reminded of its high ideals by a work of plastic art, the German Emperor could not have chosen a more fitting symbol than that of the Minnesinger, faithful and true, self-controlled, reverently bowing his head before the sublime in God and open to all that is good and beautiful in humanity. The most strident note and the most charming melody are both within his range. Serious and roguish, gloomy and sunny, does he appear in his songs. What tender pathos in that earliest flower of Minnesong, that exquisite little strophe ascribed to Werrinher von Tegernsee:

Du bist  
man ich binden. des solt du  
gewiss sein. du bist beslossen  
in minnen herzen. verlor  
ist das flutellen. du meist  
och immer dar inne sein.

Thou art mine, I am thine, of  
that be assured. Thou art en-  
closed within my heart; lost is  
the key, hence must thou be  
ever with me.

REV. JULIUS HOFFMANN,  
Pastor of Zion Church, Instructor at Johns Hopkins University.

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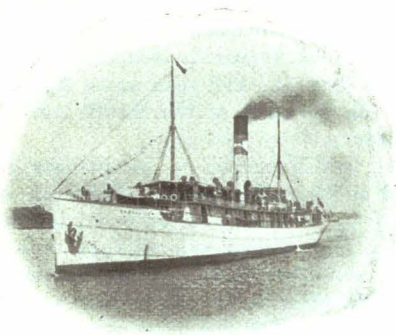
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# The Star-Spangled Banner.

IT seems more than a lucky chance that the Baltimore Saengerfest of 1903 should be begun on Flag Day, June 14, the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of that Revolutionary day when the Continental Congress, assembled in Philadelphia, adopted the Stars and Stripes as the standard of the colonies then struggling for freedom from British rule. The dawn of September 11, 1782, "The Star Spangled Banner" in those stanzas which were then common consent the national anthem of the United States. It is, therefore, with peculiar zest that Marylanders have joined in recognition of Flag Day, for they feel, that through Key they have an especial pride in and claim upon "Old Glory," apart from the patriotic sentiments that arise from their being Americans.

The story of the writing of the national anthem is told in every school in the land, but it will bear repetition upon this day and occasion. After the capture and sacking of Washington the combined British military and naval forces had turned their attention from the Capital to the Monumental City. Sailing up the Chesapeake, the invaders landed troops at North Point, on the north side of the entrance to the Patapsco and started to march upon the city. In anticipation of their coming, thousands from Baltimore and neighboring towns had assembled along a line of hastily constructed breastworks on the eastern suburbs (portions of which may yet be seen in Patterson Park,) and from there marched out on September 12, 1814, to give battle to the oncoming Britishers. In a skirmish the British commander, General Ross, was killed by sharpshooters and the invading party retreated in confusion. The night of the next day came an attempt to take the city by a bombardment from the ships. All night long there was a fierce and brilliant cannonading, to which the defenders in Fort McHenry, under Major Geo. Armistead, and in other temporary forts along the waterside, replied with spirit and with success. Mr. Key had gone on board the flagship of Admiral Cockburn during the day under a flag of truce to procure the

release of a friend who had been seized by the British during a marauding expedition in Southern Maryland. He was received courteously, but as plans for the bombardment that night could not be concealed from him, he was told he would have to remain on board until morning. All during the dark hours he waited and watched with anxiety. At one time it seemed to him that Fort McHenry had been silenced and his anguish was great as he foresaw Baltimore suffering the fate of the Nation's Capital. The dawn was awaited with eagerness that he might see whether the flag was still flying. It was during these emotional moments that he wrote the immortal verses beginning:

"Oh, say can you see

By the dawn's early light?"

They were jotted down in pencil on the back of an envelope whilst leaning on the top of a barrel on the deck of the British ship; were carried back to the city when he was released; were shown to some friends in a day or two; an already existing tune picked out for them and an actor found to sing them in Holliday Street Theatre, (which is still standing). The success of a song written under much stress of patriotism was great, though it is only within recent years that "The Star Spangled Banner" has taken its place as the best beloved of our national anthems. Key's original words and the banner he saw when dawn broke, are still preserved in Baltimore with veneration.

Commodore Joshua Barney, (who so bravely tried to oppose the British capture of Washington in this War of 1812) in that earlier and more momentous struggle, the Revolution, had the honor of being the first person to raise the Stars and Stripes in Baltimore. The first flag here, possibly made by Mrs. Betsy Ross, was sent from Philadelphia by Commodore Hopkins for the use of the warship Hornet, and Barney, then commander of the Baltimore fighting craft, had the enviable honor of unfurling it at dawn, aboard ship, to the music of drums and fifes.

CHARLES WEATHERS BUMP.



## The Star-Spangled Banner.

O! say, can you see by the dawn's early light  
 What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,  
 Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous night,  
 O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming,  
 And the rocket's red glare, and bombs bursting in air,  
 Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there,  
 Oh! say does the star-spangled banner yet wave  
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mist of the deep,  
 Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,  
 What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,  
 As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?  
 Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
 In full glory reflected now shines on the stream,  
 'Tis the star-spangled banner, O! long may it wave,  
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where is the band who so vauntingly swore  
 That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,  
 A home and a country should leave us no more?  
 Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution,  
 No refuge could save the hireling and slave  
 From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,  
 And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave  
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

O! thus be it ever when freedom shall stand  
 Between their loved ones and war's desolation,  
 Blessed with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land  
 Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation.  
 Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,  
 And this be our motto: "In God is our trust,"  
 And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave  
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Francis Scott Key.

## Das Sternenbanner.

O sprich, kannst du seh'n bei der schwindenden Nacht,  
 Was wir freudig noch grüssten im Abendrothglanze,  
 Uns're Streifen und Sterne, die während der Schlacht  
 Im Winde geflattert, dort hoch auf der Schanze?  
 Der Raketten Gesaus—und der Bomben Gebraus,  
 Verkünden durch's Dunkel: die Flagge hält aus!

Was ist's, das am Strande im Nebel dort weht,  
 Wo die muthlosen Heere des Feindes jetzt rasten?  
 Was ist's, das so stolz auf der Wallhöhe steht,  
 Das die Lüfte des Morgens so flatternd erfassten?  
 Sieh' es glänzen im Licht—wo der Morgen anbricht—  
 Hellstrahlend und leuchtend—jetzt ist es in Sicht!  
 'S ist das stern-besäete Banner; lang weh' es allein  
 In der Heimath der Helden, im Lande der Frei'n!

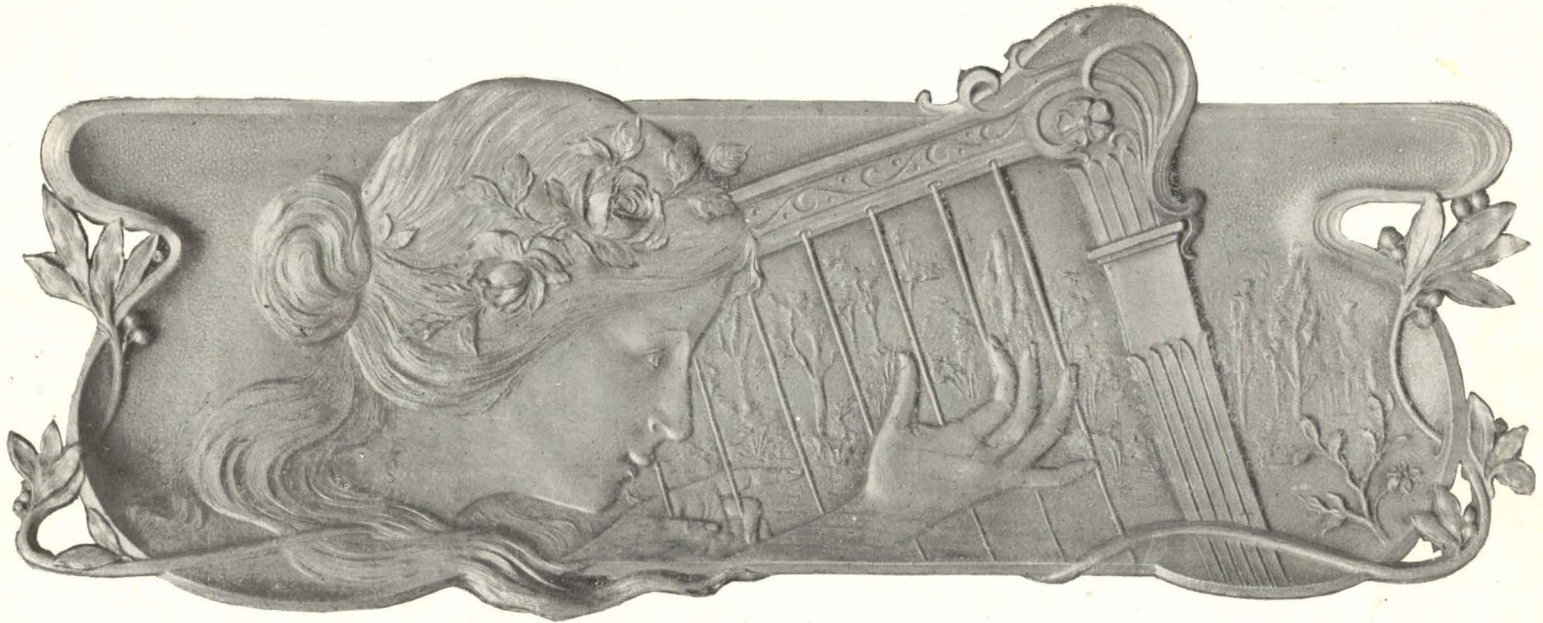
Und wo ist das Heer, das so prahlend einst schwur,  
 Durch verheerenden Krieg uns und blutige Thaten  
 Die Heimath zu rauben, die heilige Flur!  
 O ihr Blut hat verlöscht jede Spur, die sie traten.  
 Kein Hort schützte mehr das gemiethete Heer—  
 Sie entflohen oder fielen; das Grab deckt sie schwer.  
 Und das stern-besäete Banner weht siegreich allein  
 In der Heimath der Helden, im Lande der Frei'n!

O stets sei es so, wenn sich Männer bewehrt,  
 Zu vertheid'gen ihr Land gegen feindliche Horden!  
 Der Sieg und der Frieden sei ihnen bescheert.  
 Preist den Himmel, dass endlich wir frei sind geworden!  
 Recht siege hinfort—an jeglichem Ort.  
 Und dies ist der Wahlspruch: "Sei Gott unser Hort!"  
 Und das stern-besäete Banner weh' immer allein  
 In der Heimath der Helden, im Lande der Frei'n!

Deutsch von Ed. F. Leyh.



# Program:



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Von Freiheit, Männerwürde,  
von Treu und Heiligkeit.*

*Sie singen von allem Süßem  
was Menschenbrust durchbebt,  
Sie singen von allem Hohen  
was Menschenherz erbebt.  
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In the fire around them curling,  
 Fell she-dragons, were-wolves, breathing  
 Poison, while in circles whirling!  
 Hark! their dreadful din ne'er ceases!  
 Frightful shapes of horror, seething,  
 See! the demon brood increases!  
 Smoke and flame around them wreathing;  
 Let us flee from this region—  
 'Tis the home of Satan's legion!

*Druids and Heathen People:*

The flame of smoke is purified,  
 So shines our faith forever!  
 Our ancient creed though foes deride,  
 Thy light shall leave us never!

—Göthe.

♦♦♦♦

### Old Folks at Home.

Way down upon de Swanee ribber  
 Far, far away,  
 Dere's wha my heart is turning ebber,  
 Dere's wha de old folks stay.  
 All up and down de whole creation,  
 Sadly I roam  
 Still longing for de old plantation  
 And for de old folks at home.  
 All de world am sad and dreary  
 Eb'ry where I roam;  
 Oh, darkies, how my heart grows weary,  
 Far from de old folks at home.  
 All 'round de little farm I wander'd,  
 When I was young,  
 Den many happy days I squander'd,  
 Many de songs I sung

When I was playing wid my brudder,  
 Happy was I,  
 Oh! take me to my kind old mudder,  
 Dere let me live and die.

One little hut among de bushes,  
 One dat I love,  
 Still sadly to my mem'ry rushes,  
 No matter where I rove.

When will I see de bees a humming,  
 All 'round de comb?  
 When will I hear de banjo tumming  
 Down in my good old home?

♦♦♦♦

### An die Kunst.

Wenn sich die Freude malt  
 Auf purpurrothen Wangen  
 Wenn hell ihr Funke strahlt  
 Im wonnetrunkenen Blick:  
 Dann wohl dem Menschen,  
 Dem als Sonne aufgegangen  
 Im Strahlendiadem die Kunst,  
 Ein Götterglück!

Sei uns gegrüsst  
 Des Himmels heller Bote  
 Idol so hehr und rein!  
 Was uns im Herzen lohte  
 Das klärt dein Zauberschein!

Wenn uns der Kummer drückt  
 Mit bleiesschweren Schwingen,  
 Und in den Staub gebückt  
 Die müde Seele bebt:  
 Dann schickt der Götter Gunst  
 Als Retter uns im Ringen

Das Himmelskind, die Kunst,  
 Die uns zur Sonne hebt!  
 Sei uns gegrüsst,  
 Die du mit Trostgesängen  
 Die wunde Brust erfüllst!  
 Und mit des Himmels Klängen  
 All Weh der Erde stillst!

A. Seuffert.

### Laudation of Art.

The music of this eloquent song was composed by the master, Richard Wagner, on the occasion of the return of Frederick August, the beloved, of Saxony, from England, in August, 1844. As the title implies, it is a praise of art in general, and its benign influence upon the mind of restless man, whom it has raised from the dust to heavenly heights.

♦♦♦♦

### Grüss dich Gott.

Grüss dich Gott, du holder Schatz,  
 Mach' an deiner Seite Platz,  
 Schling' die Arme fest um mich,  
 Denn ich liebe dich!

Lass die süßen Aeugelein  
 Tausendmal geküsst sein,  
 Und vergelt's aus Herzensgrund  
 Mit dem rothen Mund!

Bange nicht und glaube fest,  
 Bange nicht und Glaube fest,  
 Dass mein Herz nicht von dir lässt,  
 Eh' mein Wort nicht Treue hält,  
 Stürzt die ganze Welt!

—A. Silberstein.



### Greet thee God,

Sweetheart fair, make place for me beside thee, for I love thee. A lively lay in which the gallant fervently proclaims his undying loyalty in true lover's strain.

♦♦♦♦

### Altdeutsches Volkslied.

Mir ist ein schön braun Meidelein  
Gefallen in mein' Sinn.  
Wollt' Gott, ich könnt' heut' bei ihr sein,  
Mein Trauern wär dahin.  
Bei Tag und Nacht hab' ich kein' Ruh',  
Dass schafft ihr schön Gestalt,  
Ich weiss nit, wie ich fürbass thu',  
Mein fein's Lieb macht mich alt.

Dem meid'lein ich gern dienen will,  
Wenn ich's mit Fug nur könnt',  
Darum hab ich der Neider viel,  
Weil mir's nit wird vergönnt.  
Sollt meine Treu' verloren sein,  
Kränkt sich mein Sinn und G'müth:  
Ich hoff', sie soll's erfahren schier,  
Mein' Sach' soll werden gut.

Damit will ich dem Meidelein  
Gesungen haben frei,  
Zu guter Nacht, mein Liebelein,  
All's Gut's wünsch ich dabei;  
Damit dass sie gedenkt an mich,  
Wenn ich nit bei ihr bin.  
So b'hüt dich Gott im Himmelreich,  
Ade! ich fahr' dahin.

—Aus dem 16ten Jahrhundert.

### Old German Folk-song.

This had its origin some time in the sixteenth century. Love is the theme, and a lover the singer; a nut-brown maiden the subject that has enthralled him; separation, even though but temporary, seems distraction and robs him of content, yet he is not without hope. The composer cleverly portrays the lover's suspense, altering between hope and fear.

♦♦♦♦

### Wackruf.

Die Sonne hat mich gewecket  
Mit ihrem ersten Strahl,  
Vom Nebel überdeckt  
Liegt noch das weite Thal!

Wachet auf! Wachet auf!  
Frühling ist draussen,  
In sprudelndem Lauf  
Die Bäche brausen!

Hoio! Hoio!  
Und thürmten die Wolken ohne Zahl,  
Der Nebel zerreist vor der Sonne Strahl.  
Hoio! Wachet auf!

Die Welt steht schon umsäumt  
Vom freien Sonnenlicht,  
Die unten ihr da träumet,  
Verschlafte die Stunde nicht!

Wachet auf! Wachet auf!  
Euch winkt das Leben,  
Ihr Schläfer, lasst nicht die Kraft verschweben!  
Hoio! Hoio!  
Und modre im Dunkel der alten Nacht,  
Wer das Junge, das blühende Leben veracht'!  
Hoio! Wachet auf!

—O, Roquette,

### The Morning Calls.

Wake up! a joyous call to "be up and doing," full of life and vigor. The rays of the rising sun awaken the slumberer 'fore the mist is off the vale. Wake up, wake up! spring is here, the stream restlessly dashes onward, Hoio! ye dreamers awake, life beckons ye on, despise it not, Hoio, wake up!

♦♦♦♦

### 'S Röslein.

Warum erblüht 'S Röslein nicht?  
Röslein im stillen Haag,  
Grämet sich Tag für Tag,  
'S mag nicht mehr blühen.

Klein Röslein was weinest Du,  
Weinest Du Tag und Nacht,  
Sag was dir Kummer macht,  
'S möcht' nicht erblühen.

Das Röslein es trauert sehr,  
'S trägt einen wunden Schmerz  
Weint um ein liebes Herz,  
'S konnt nicht erblühen.

Du armes braves Röslein Du,  
Sieh', eine weisse Hand,  
Streichelt auch Deine Wang',  
'S kann nicht erblühen.

Und sieh schon am andern Tag,  
Früh so um's Morgenroth,  
Da war das Röslein todt,  
'S sollt nicht erblühen.

—R. Ritter,

(For English text of this song see page 144)



## Abschied vom Walde.

Wer hat dich, du schöner Wald,  
Aufgebaut so hoch da droben?  
Wohl, den Meister will ich loben,  
So lang' noch mein' Stimm' erschallt!  
Lebe wohl, du schöner Wald!

Tief die Welt verworren schallt,  
Oben Rehe einsam grasen,  
Und wir ziehen fort und blasen,  
Das es tausendfach verhallt.  
Lebe wohl, du schöner Wald!

Was wir still gelobt im Wald,  
Wollen's draussen ehrlich halten:  
Ewig bleiben treu die Alten,  
Bis das letzte Lied verhallt;  
Schirm' dich Gott, du deutscher Wald!

—J. V. Eichendorff.

## Farewell to the Forest.

This composition of Mendelssohn is a popular favorite; it treats, as do so many German songs, of nature. Its burden is a praise of God, the creator of the lordly forest which the huntsmen regrettingly leave to abide in the crowded city.

## Die Heimath.

Wenn ich den Wand'rer frage:  
Wo kommst du her?  
Vom Hause, spricht er und seufzet schwer.

Wenn ich den Landmann frage:  
Wo gehst du hin?  
Nach Hause, spricht er mit leichtem Sinn.

Wenn ich den Freund nun frage:  
Wo blüht dein Glück?  
Zu Hause, spricht er mit frohem Blick.

So hat man mich gefragt:  
Was quält dich sehr?  
Ich kann nicht nach Hause,  
Hab' keine Heimath mehr.

## Home.

In this folk-song with its simple melody there is a tenderness and sadness of heart that can only be fully understood by those who, like the questioner in the song, have no home. The wanderer is asked whence he comes: "From home, he sighing answers." "Whither?" the peasant is questioned, "Home, says he, in joyous tones." "Friend, where dwells thy happiness?" "At home, says he, with beaming face." In turn the questioner is asked: "Why thy sadness?" and he sorrowfully replies, "I have no home."

## Amerika.

Amerika, dir gilt mein Lied,  
Und brausend sich's erhebe,  
Dass es, dem freien Adler gleich,  
Empor zur Sonne schwebe;  
Es stimme ein das heil'ge Meer,  
Und wiederhall's der Felsen Wehr!  
Amerika!

Amerika, der Duldung Land,  
Kühn brachst du jede Schranke,  
Und unter deiner Sonne regt sich

Freudig der Gedanke.  
Heil dir, du birgst in deinem Schoos  
Der Menschheit Zukunft, frei und gross.

Amerika, die Freiheit hält die Wacht  
An deiner Pforte,  
Begeistert leihst du deinen Schild  
Des Mannes freiem Worte,  
Und siegreich in der Völker Chor  
Klingt deines Volkes Stimme vor!

Amerika, der Hoffnung's Land;  
Aus aller Welt geladen,  
Riefst and'rer Muetter Söhne  
Du zu gastlichen Gestaden.  
Giebst Bürgerrecht und Menschchenrecht,  
So schaffst ein neu, ein jung Geschlecht,  
Amerika!

Amerika, ein deutsches Lied,  
Aus treuergeb'nem Sinne,  
Klingt dir so traut, so hold, so süß  
Wie der Erwählten Minne.  
Der Stunde Heil, da ich dich sah,  
Heil ewig dir, Amerika!

## America.

"A German song voicing thy praise in true and loyal tones, even as a lover sings of the sweet one of his heart's choice." A masterpiece of musical composition; powerful, sonorous and effective. The text is a free adaptation by Rev. Julius Hoffmann, of Baltimore, from the poem of F. Grill. There is a force and vigor in text and melody that is characteristic of the German-American's feeling of pride in the greatness of his adopted country—



"The refuge of all," where thought untrammelled rules," and "which holds within its lap the future of a free and mighty humanity." From the many nations whose sons have been welcomed here "a new and strong race shall rise." "Forever hail thee, America!"

♦♦♦♦

## Waldharfen.

Ein leises, fernes Rauschen klingt  
Von Bergeshaupt hernieder;  
Und wie es schwillt und näher dringt,  
Vernehm ich Wipfellieder,  
Waldharfen viele tausend stehn  
Festwurzelnd am Gelände,  
Die schlägt der Wind, darüber geh'n  
Lässt er die starken Hände.

Es säuselt und es saust,  
Und kommt hoch dahergezogen;  
Der ganze Bergwald braust  
Und dröhnt, und schwingt in grünen Wogen,  
Wie Wolkenflug vorüberwallt  
Das Schauern in den Zweigen,  
Bis es dahin stirbt und verhallt,  
In Flüsterhauch und Schweigen.

Ja, Vöglein, wer da singen mag!  
Wir kleinen Spielleut' lauschen,  
Wenn von des Grossen Griff und Schlag,  
Waldharfen um uns rauschen!

—Jul. Wolff.

## Woodland Harps.

The composer has skillfully taken advantage of the opportunity for musical contrast

offered in this beautiful poem. From the distant hill there comes a faint sound of rustling leaves, gradually increasing in volume until the tree-tops resound with melody. "Forest harps by thousands, firm rooted stand, across which the wind plies his mighty hand." Higher and higher the notes ascend. The boughs sway, the trees bend. Then all again gradually subsides. 'Tis a pretty finale, when the listening minstrel speaks to the birds: "We little songsters stand enrapt, when from the Great One's touch and stroke the woodland harps resound."

♦♦♦♦

## Der Liebesbote.

Ich hab' im Sinn eine weite Fahrt,  
Fürwahr, sie ist mir zu lang!  
Die Nachtigall soll mir Bote sein,  
Die hat einen flinkern Gang.

Die Nachtigall schwingt sich frank in die Luft  
Und fliegt zu der Liebsten Heim.  
Ein Riegelchen sperrt die Thüre zu,  
Zum Fenster schwirrt sie hinein.  
Wer liebt, sollte Flügel ha'n!

Guten Tag, Frau Mutter mit Rocken und Rad,  
Guten Tag, ihr liebliche Maid!  
Euer Buhle schickt mich um Botenlohn,  
Möcht wissen ob gut ihr ihm seid!

Was stieg er nicht selbst über Hügel und Höhn,  
Zu sagen: Ich lieb' dich mein Kind?  
Wer Mühe scheut um der Minne Lohn,  
Der Küsse den flüchtigen Wind!

46

Ich schlug mir schon manchen aus dem Sinn,  
Nicht gräm' ich um den mich zu lang!  
Doch wär' er gekommen an diesem Tag,  
Nicht hätt' er verloren den Gang.

—Jacob Bosshart.

## Love's Messenger.

A dainty and vivacious folk-song, not lacking in humor.

I have in mind a journey far  
In truth, too long for me,  
The nightingale far speedier is  
She shall love's carrier be.

The nightingale speeds to the loved one's home and by the window enters, for, "who loves should wings possess." It brings a greeting to the mother at the spinning-wheel and to the maid. She querulously asks; "Why comes he not himself over hills and heights to say I love thee my dear?" The moral of it all is that he who loves should be his own messenger, lest the maid, disappointed, bids him "kiss the fickle wind, for I'll have none of him."

♦♦♦♦

## Mei Mutter mag mi nit.

Mei Mutter mag mi nit,  
Und kein' Schatz han i nit,  
Ei warum stürb i nit,  
Was thu i da?

Gestern ist Kirchweih g'wen,  
Mi hat ma g'wiss nit g'sehn,  
Denn mir ist gar so weh,  
I tanz ja nit.



Lass die drei Rösle stehn,  
Die an dem Kreuzweg blühn,  
Hen't ihr das Mädl' kennt,  
Das drunter liegt?

—Schwäbisches Volkslied.

### Suavian Folk-song.

A plaintive melody, in which a bereaved lover voices his sadness. His thoughts are with her "in the grave, whereon the roses grow." He too wishes himself dead, for there is "no one who cares for him." His misery is increased by the sight of other's happiness. For some reason his mother slights him and so fills his cup of sorrow.

### ++++ Abschied.

Muss i denn, muss i denn zum Städtle 'naus,  
Und du mein Schatz, bleibst hier?  
Wenn i komm', wenn i wiedrum komm',  
Kehr i ein, mein Schatz, bei dir.  
Kann i gleich nit allweil bei dir sein,  
Han i doch mein' Freud' an dir;  
Wie du weinst, dass i wandere muss,  
Wie wenn d'Lieb jetzt wär vorbei;  
Sind au' drauss der Mädele viel,  
Lieber Schatz, i bleib dir treu!  
Denk' du net, wenn i en' Andre seh',  
So sei mein' Lieb' vorbei.

Ueber's Jahr wenn me Träubele schneid't,  
Stell' i hier mi wied'rum ein;  
Bin i dann dein Schätzle noch,  
So soll die Hochzeit sein.

Ueber's Jahr, da ist mein Zeit vorbei,  
Da g'hör i mein und dein.

—Heinrich Wagner.

### Farewell.

A pleasing adaptation of a popular folk-song. The lad is about to leave home to complete his apprenticeship in town. His betrothed weeps in sorrow. So he promises, in a year, when his time shall be over, faithfully to return to her, and not to heed the alluring witchery of the town maidens.

### ++++ Vergessen.

Ich hab' dich ja so lieb gehabt,  
So lieb, O Maid! wie nicht zu sagen!  
Nun ist das Leben ohne dich  
So arm, so schwer zu tragen.

So grau der Tag, so wenig Licht,  
So lang', O Maid! und ohne Ende,  
Auf weiter Welt ein Plätzchen nicht,  
Wo ich das Glück noch fände.

Noch rauscht der Bach, noch raunt der Wald,  
Wo wir, O Maid, so oft gesessen;  
Wie werd' ich müd', wie werd' ich alt,  
Seitdem du mich vergessen.

E. J. Reuter.

(For English text of this song see page 146).

### ++++ Daheim ist doch daheim.

Zu eng war mir das Vaterhaus,  
Wild trieb's mich in die Welt hinaus,  
Zu wetten und zu wagen,

Mein Mütterlein stand vor der Thür,  
Sprach warnend nur dies Wort zu mir:

Daheim, daheim, ist doch daheim.

Und wo ich draussen ging und stand  
Im weiten, grossen, fremden Land,  
Mit Ehr' und Glück gesegnet,  
Ob ich gepriesen und geehrt,  
Die rechte Lieb hab ich entbehrt:

Daheim, daheim, ist doch daheim.

In Freundes Kreis, in Liebchens Arm,  
Beim Rebensaft, beim Kuss so warm  
Fehlt' mir der rechte Segen,  
Es klang durch Sang und Lieb und Lust  
Der Mutter Wort tief in der Brust:

Daheim, daheim ist doch daheim!

Als nun vom Wandern müd' und matt,  
Ich kehrte zurück zur Vaterstadt,  
Die Mutter stand am Thore,  
Sie küsst mich auf die Wangen bleich,  
Sprach nur dies Wort, so liebe reich:

Daheim, daheim ist doch daheim!

Nun hab' daheim ich Weib und Kind,  
So herzlich süß, so treu gesinnt,  
Mein Alles hier auf Erden,  
Nun erst versteh ich recht das Wort,  
Und immer kling'ts im Herzen fort:

Daheim, daheim ist doch daheim!

—A. Voigt.

### No Place Like Home.

This song voices the longing of one who left his father's house to seek adventure and honor abroad. His mother, bidding him adieu, says:



"There's no place like home." He travels far and is crowned with many honors, but nowhere does he find content. At last he returns to his native place. His mother greets him with the words she spoke at parting. But it is only when he has a wife and child, so loving and true, that he realizes the full import of—"There is no place like home."

Kaiserpreis Lied. ★★★★★

## Das Deutsche Volkslied.

Du hast mit deiner schlichten Weise  
Mein Herz gebracht in deinen Bann;  
Dass ich aus deinem Zauberkreise,  
Der mich umschlingt so lieb und leise,  
Mich nimmermehr befreien kann.

Es sang mit deinem süßen Klange  
Die Mutterliebe mich zur Ruh';  
War noch so thränennass die Wange,  
Die Mutter sang! und beim Gesange  
Schloss mir der Schlaf das Auge zu.

Beim frohen Reigen um die Linde  
Erklangst du in der Sommernacht.  
Der Liebste singt's dem schmucken Kinde,  
Der Wandersbursch' im Morgenwinde  
Und der Soldat auf stiller Wacht.

Da ich nun fand auf fremder Erde  
Nach langem Wandern Ruh' und Rast,  
Bliebst du in Treue mein Gefährte,  
Und bist an meinem neuen Heerde,  
Du, deutsches Lied, mein liebster Gast.

—A. W. Hildebrandt.

(For English text of this song see page 142).

## Landsknechtslied.

Kriegslust, dir sind wir ergeben!  
Kampf und Streit, alle Zeit  
Von der Wacht in die Schlacht  
Ist uns Lust und Leben!  
Stürmen wir durch Schanz' und Gräben!

Hört ihr die Trompete schallen?  
Brüder, seh't, hochher weht  
Uns're Fahne, seh't sie wallen!  
Nur mit ihr, wollen wir  
Siegreich sterben oder fallen!

Ueber Feigen, über Schlechten  
Soll sie nie wehen hin!  
Wackrer Fähnrich, deiner Rechten  
Angetraut als die Braut  
Wirst du sie mit Muth verfechten!

Wird die Rechte dir zerschossen,  
Nimm sie du immer zu  
Mit der Linken unverdrossen!  
Ohne Hand halt' ihr Band  
Mit den Zähnen noch umschlossen.

Fällst du, soll's dem Feind nicht nützen!  
Hüll dich fein in sie ein  
Bis zum letzten Blutverspritzen,  
Um sie dann als ihr Mann  
Treulich noch im Tod zu schützen!

—Herm. Lingg.

## Song of the Lansquenet.

Picturesque subjects were these soldiers of fortune, whose profession was war and who, under such leaders as Georg von Frundsberg,

won fame and glory. They served loyally and bravely those whose flag they followed. For two centuries, the fourteenth to the sixteenth, they were the soldiery of Europe. The composer has given bold and vigorous expression to the stirring text of the great epic poet Lingg. "War and strife is our life," this martial note and a contempt of death and of cowardice rings throughout every line of the song.

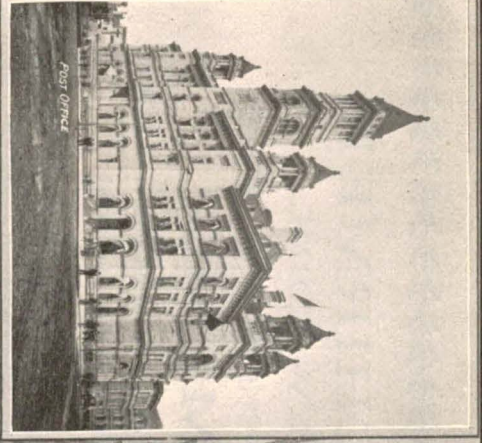
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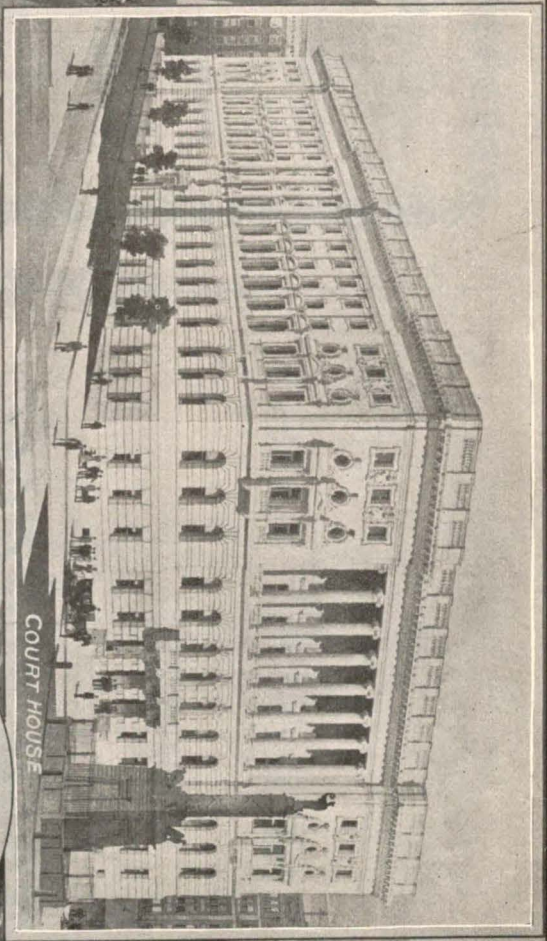
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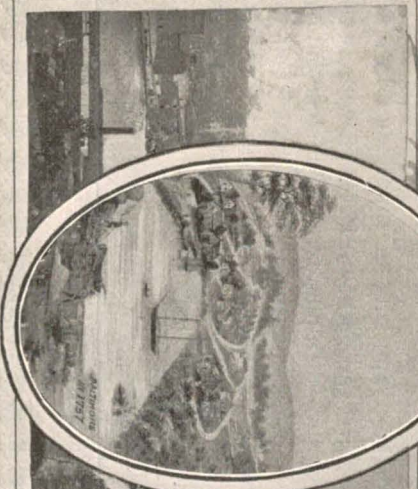




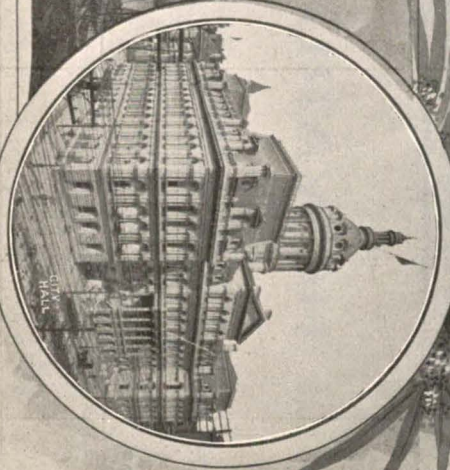
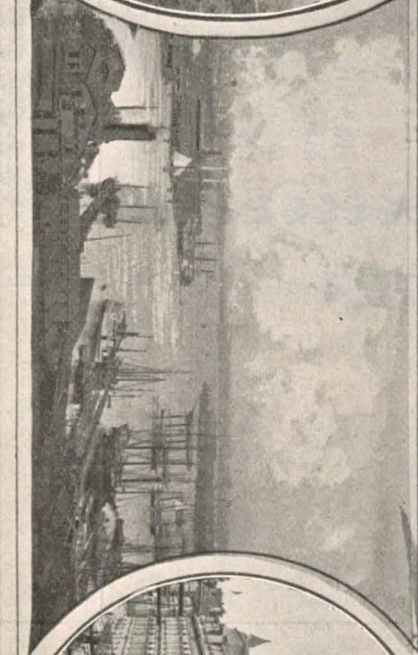
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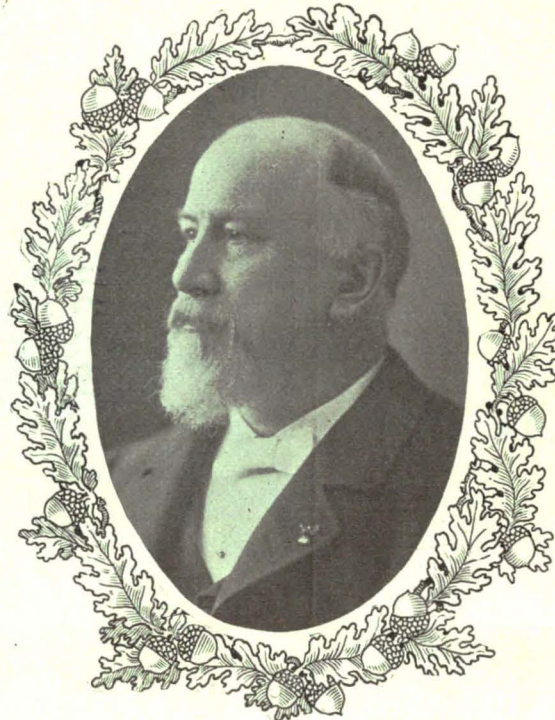
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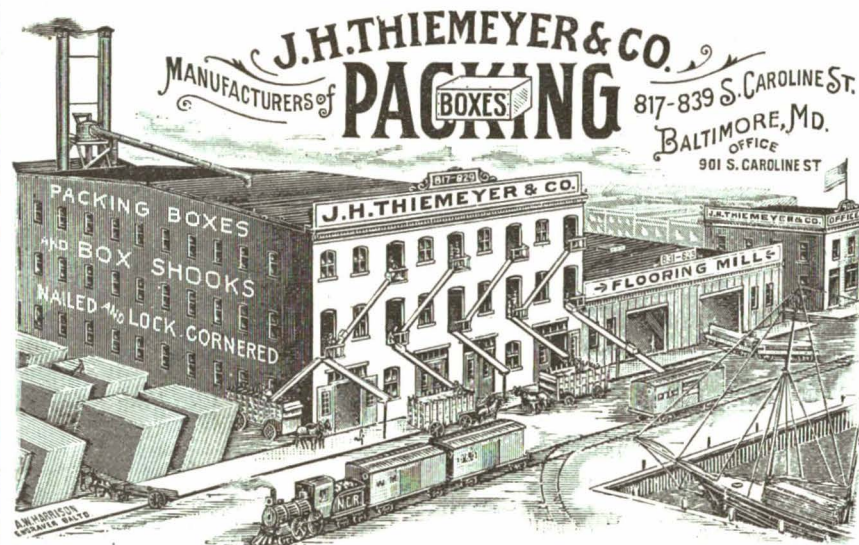
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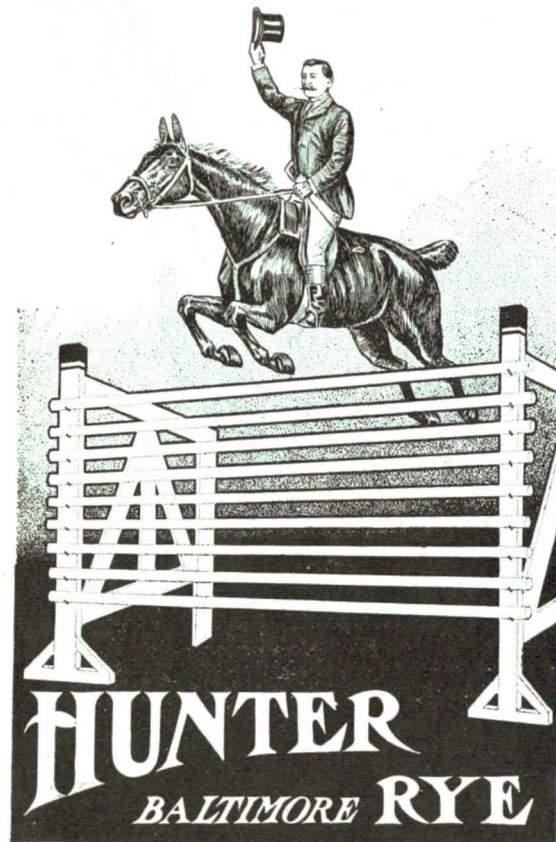
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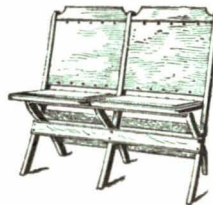
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# German Influences on National Development.

**T**HE influence of the German immigrants has been a powerful aid in elevating the United States to its present greatness. The free spirit of the colonists of Germantown, Pa., was characteristically shown when in 1688 they drew up a vigorous protest against the institution of slavery. The independent and patriotic spirit of the Germans was shown by the active part they took in the Revolution—such names as Mühlenberg, Herkimer, De Kalb and Steuben—men near and dear to the heart of Washington—will never be forgotten. The first declaration of independence emanated from a small settlement of German farmers at Mecklenburg, North Carolina, antedating the declaration of 1776 by fully a year.

By far the larger part of the immigration to this country after the Revolution was German; many of the unfortunate and to be pitied Hessian soldiery remained here after peace had been declared, and their descendants are to-day among our staunchest citizens. Large was the number of Germans among the pioneers who opened up the West to civilization.

Though the New England States were generally untouched by the German immigration they yet profited by German intellectual development. Many of the educators of these English provinces were in close touch with German scholars, and did not hesitate to introduce German methods in their institutions. As early as 1709, Cotton Mather corresponded regularly with Professor August Herman Francke, the learned theologian and humanist of Halle. In the first half of the nineteenth century the young men of America began largely to visit the German universities. Edward Everett, George Ticknor, Joseph Green Cogswell, George Bancroft, Henry Wadsworth, John Motley—friend and intimate of Bismarck; Longfellow, the brothers Emerson, and Bayard Taylor, are among the many Americans whose lives and activities were influenced by their studies and stay in Germany. The work of such men as Carl Follen and Franz Lieber, learned men who were called to American schools, contributed much towards making the name and fame of German scholars known and respected throughout the land.

A new era of Germanic influence opened up with the years 1848-1850,

when a great influx of immigrants, refugees of the unsuccessful revolutionary rising which had for its purpose a United Germany, sought an asylum here, and brought with them an intense love of independence, combined with a high order of intelligence. Among these politically proscribed exiles were men of every class and attainment—peasant and nobleman, artisan and philosopher. Each brought a talent to the use of his to be new fatherland—America. Their strength, will, devotion and knowledge were placed at its service. It is this period that marks the creation of German social life, and the formation of German organizations in this country. From thence date the Turners and the Singers—two specific German institutions, which have exerted a potent force, the one in shaping rational educational methods, and the other in developing a love and appreciation of music and song. In passing it may not be amiss to state that the Nordöstliche Sängerbund, whose twentieth festival we now celebrate originated in this memorable period.

At the beginning of the sixties the German was busily employed in every pursuit and occupation; his sense of order and thoroughness, with his industrious habits and loyalty, made him a valuable acquisition to the State. Then came war; with it the call for soldiers. The farmer and the cityman, the merchant and the teacher, poor and rich, all left hearth and home to answer the needs of their adopted country. Then German men, in thousands, offered up their lives for the continuance of the Union.

In every sphere of human activity, be it agriculture, manufacture, commerce or learning, men of German origin are busily engaged, and are ever shaping the future of this country. Among the traits and characteristics of the German is his political independence, a conservative weighing of men and measures, a love of the arts and sciences, and, above all, that happy faculty of enjoying life to its utmost in an artless, genial way. Much has the German done, and good have been the results.

DR. LOUIS WEYLAND, Vice-President, Nord-Oestlicher Saengerbund,  
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# German-Born Population of the United States.

THE number of Germans who came to the United States prior to 1820 can only be estimated. On March 2nd, 1819, Congress enacted a law requiring the collectors of ports to submit a quarterly statement of the number and the nationality of immigrants that had landed in their districts. All statistics date from this period, whence we find the German immigration to have been as follows:

1821-1850 .....	593,841
1851-1860 .....	951,667
1861-1870 .....	787,468
1871-1880 .....	718,182
1881-1890 .....	1,452,970
1891-1900 .....	505,152
1821-1900 .....	5,009,280

Where these immigrants settled the census fails to show; it is only in 1850, from the seventh census reports, that we begin to get this information. The statistical table that I have prepared and that is given below, is the first attempt to show the distribution of the German immigration throughout the various states and territories. To treat this subject fully would be interesting, but space does not permit; however, some consideration of the conditions existing in 1850 is pertinent. The census of 1850 gives the German-born population as 583,774, most of whom had come over in the period between 1830-1850, as the figures show:

1820-1829 .....	5,753
1830-1839 .....	124,726
1840-1849 .....	385,433
First five months of 1850.....	78,896

The cause of this large German immigration has been treated by me in a "History of the European Emigration to the United States." Nearly one-half of our countrymen settled in the Atlantic Coast States

because of the facility for finding homes and employment, the absence of railroads and good means of travel making it difficult to reach the interior.

At that time the waterways were the only routes of communication. Of these there were three. The first, from New York up the Hudson to Albany, where the travelers were crowded into canal boats, and conveyed 365 miles on the Erie Canal to Buffalo, whence they could proceed by steamer to the remotest parts of the great lakes; Pittsburg was also accessible via Buffalo. From its opening, in 1825, hundreds of thousands of immigrants from all countries were carried over the Erie Canal. With the completion of the Erie Railway, from New York to Dunkirk, in 1851, this route was abandoned.

The second waterway took the immigrant up the Schuylkill from Philadelphia to Reading, thence over the Pennsylvania Canal to Hollidaysburg, Pa., on the Eastern slope of the Alleghenies, where the Allegheny and Portage Railway was used as far as Johnstown, Pa.; then on the Western section of the Pennsylvania Canal to Pittsburg, where the Ohio river offered convenient connection with the Mississippi and the Missouri. The great reservoir, by the breaking of which Johnstown was destroyed in 1889, served as a feeder to this canal. The opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad caused this route to be abandoned.

The Erie and Pennsylvania Canals not being navigable some one hundred and twenty-five days in every year, made it necessary to seek some other way to the West, especially in winter. This was found in the Mississippi River, which, from its mouth below New Orleans to Cairo, was seldom closed by ice, and with its tributaries offered some 16,000 miles of navigable waters, and so controlled the commerce of nearly forty-one States of the Union before the building of the railroads.

By way of the Mississippi, the German Society of New Orleans, founded in 1847, in seven years sent 76,385 German immigrants to St. Louis, and 34,457 others to places along the Ohio Valley. The Mississippi was

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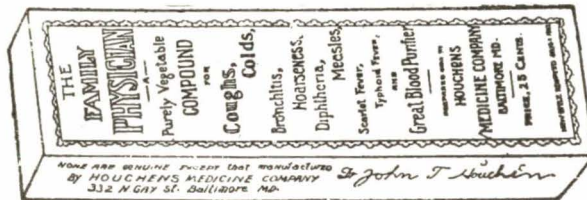
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not long to maintain its supremacy; the opening of the B. & O. R. R. to Wheeling, in 1853, changed the course of the stream of immigrants bound for the Ohio Valley, and in 1858 the completion of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to St. Louis further diverted the traffic from the upper Mississippi and Missouri.

From these facts it may be seen that the cessation of immigration by way of New Orleans was not caused by the Civil War, but had already begun on the completion of the transcontinental railways—falling from 40,000, in 1854, to 6,000, in 1860. Nor did the yellow fever exert such an influence as is generally believed, for, as the records show, the immigration by way of New Orleans was heaviest after every epidemic, the largest number of Germans (40,000) landing there after the great epidemic of 1853, the most severe that ever afflicted the city.

The general development of the railroads, with the consequent effort made by them to settle the lands adjacent to their territory; the United States homestead laws; the activity of the immigrant agencies of the various States, as also the discovery of gold and silver, all tended to draw the German westward, to what extent is shown by the census figures of 1860-1890.

In agricultural regions cessation of immigration generally follows the private absorption of government lands, as also an increase in land values. The German population of the industrial States is increasing, though sometimes slowly, as in New England, except where displaced by the cheaper labor.

For a better understanding of the statistical table, it may be noted that the figures given comprise only those Germans born within the bounds of the present German Empire, and does not include Austrians and others. The totals given for the United States include such Germans as are in the army and navy, and in the civil service at foreign stations, and so not chargeable to any particular state. On November 2d, 1889, the Territory of Dakota was divided into two States—North and South Dakota, and West Virginia was separated from Virginia December 31st, 1862.

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GERMAN-BORN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
United States .....	583,774	1,276,075	1,690,533	1,966,742	2,784,894	2,666,990
Alabama .....	1,113	2,477	2,479	3,238	3,945	3,634
Alaska .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,020
Arizona .....	.....	.....	379	1,100	1,188	1,245
Arkansas .....	540	1,109	1,562	3,620	6,225	5,971
California .....	3,084	20,919	29,699	42,532	61,472	72,449
Colorado .....	.....	567	1,456	7,012	15,151	14,606
Connecticut .....	1,713	3,353	12,443	15,627	28,176	31,892
Dakota Territory .....	.....	22	563	5,925	.....	.....
Delaware .....	371	1,263	1,141	1,179	2,469	2,332
District of Columbia .....	415	3,222	4,918	5,055	5,778	5,857
Florida .....	324	466	595	978	1,855	1,812
Georgia .....	972	2,444	2,760	2,956	3,679	3,407
Hawaii .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,154
Idaho .....	.....	.....	599	750	1,939	2,974
Illinois .....	38,446	128,698	203,750	235,786	338,382	332,169
Indiana .....	29,324	66,354	78,056	80,756	84,900	73,546
Indian Territory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	842
Iowa .....	7,240	35,846	66,160	88,268	127,246	123,162
Kansas .....	.....	4,231	12,774	28,834	46,423	39,501
Kentucky .....	13,805	27,111	30,318	30,413	32,620	27,555
Louisiana .....	17,887	24,215	18,912	17,475	14,625	11,839
Maine .....	317	381	508	688	1,104	1,356
Maryland .....	27,124	43,762	47,045	45,481	52,436	44,990
Massachusetts .....	4,417	9,838	13,070	16,872	28,034	31,395
Michigan .....	10,260	38,127	64,143	89,085	135,509	125,074
Minnesota .....	146	17,540	41,364	66,592	116,955	117,007
Mississippi .....	1,135	1,967	2,954	2,556	2,284	1,926
Missouri .....	45,049	85,355	113,618	106,800	125,461	109,282
Montana .....	.....	.....	1,233	1,705	5,609	7,162
Nebraska .....	.....	1,731	10,954	31,125	72,618	65,506
Nevada .....	.....	442	2,181	2,213	1,563	1,179
New Hampshire .....	149	391	436	789	1,631	2,006
New Jersey .....	10,743	33,266	53,999	64,935	106,181	119,598
New Mexico .....	229	564	582	729	1,413	1,360
New York .....	120,609	253,814	316,882	355,913	498,602	480,026
North Carolina .....	363	755	904	950	1,077	1,191
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,943	11,546
Ohio .....	112,022	166,893	182,889	192,597	235,668	204,160
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	739	5,112
Oregon .....	156	1,061	1,875	5,034	12,475	13,292
Pennsylvania .....	79,005	137,461	160,146	168,426	230,516	212,453
Rhode Island .....	235	804	1,200	1,966	3,200	4,300
South Carolina .....	2,220	2,893	2,742	2,846	2,502	2,075
South Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,188	17,873
Tennessee .....	1,200	3,794	4,525	3,983	5,364	4,569
Texas .....	8,266	19,823	23,976	35,347	48,843	48,295
Utah .....	56	107	858	885	2,121	2,360
Vermont .....	224	218	370	896	877	882
Virginia .....	5,547	10,438	4,050	3,759	4,361	4,504
Washington .....	.....	555	645	2,198	15,399	16,686
West Virginia .....	.....	.....	6,231	7,029	7,292	6,557
Wisconsin .....	89,064	116,798	162,314	184,328	259,819	242,777
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	652	801	2,037	2,146



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## German Settlements Before the Revolution.

**T**HAT is a pleasant passage in the ancient Saga, which relates that when the Northmen arrived in America at the end of the ninth century, one of their number, a German named Tyrker, wandered into the forest, and there discovered a vine that was covered with grapes. When his companions found him he held a cluster in his hands, and was dancing and singing, for he said,

"See! grapes are growing here as in my fatherland!"

Then they all rejoiced, and named the country "Vinland." It was, says Löher, "a joyous prophecy of the time when the Germans should cheer the forests of America with wine and song."

That there was one German, at least, among the Northmen is not surprising, for the Germans have always been a wandering people. The most ancient tradition informs us that their very existence in Europe was due to a vast migration from the Orient. On the lifting of the veil of history, at the beginning of the Middle Ages, we have glimpses of German tribes wandering hither and thither, at times apparently without a definite aim. Goths and Burgundians may have already settled within the borders of what had been the Roman empire, but there were other tribes which in all their wanderings manifested no disposition to leave the fatherlands. Saxons, Franks and Allemanni were seen moving about—flying like shuttles from North to South, and from East to West, until at last, in the days of Karl the Great, the warp and woof of Germany were laid.

Though Europe had become more settled, migration did not cease. In the twelfth century Germans settled in Transylvania; in the thirteenth they founded numerous colonies in Russia; in the fourteenth they established cities in Poland, and in the same century thousands accepted the invitation of the King of Portugal to find a home in his dominions. Even when there was no extensive migration individuals continued to seek their fortune in foreign lands; and it would be impos-

sible to indicate a single important civil or military expedition in which the Germans failed to take a prominent part.

In the geographical studies of the fifteenth century, which led to the discovery of America, the Germans were profoundly interested. It has been said that if it had not been for Martin Behaim, of Nuremberg, Columbus would hardly have found the way to the western continent; and it was Waldseemüller, or Hylacomitus, who named the land America.

At the time of the most important Spanish conquests and settlements in America, Germany and Spain recognized the same sovereign, and the Spaniards often complained that the German and Dutch favorites of the Emperor Charles V., were promoted to the highest positions. Though the names of most of these pioneers have come down to us in a Spanish form, those of such men as Sebastian Rentz and Prince Moritz, of Nassau-Siegen, have not been disguised; and the marvelous success of the great commercial houses of Fugger and Welser is not forgotten.

"Here and there," says a Spanish author, "the Germans founded settlements, and these became centres of intelligence and culture." The first book printed in America was published, in 1544, by Martin Cronberger, a German in the city of Mexico.

Though the Germans were prominent among the explorers of North America, they can hardly be said to have founded an actual colony. The divided condition of the fatherland, and the dissensions of its princes, necessarily prevented enterprises which involved cooperation. There were, however, not a few "soldiers of fortune," who in the service of foreign governments achieved distinction. Peter Minuit, the first governor of New Netherlands, who, in 1638, conducted a Swedish colony to the banks of the Delaware, was a native of the German city of Wesel. He purchased from the Indians all the lands from Cape Henlopen to the falls of Trenton, and the treaty which he framed was never broken.

Among the Hollanders in New York, there were Germans from the beginning; but they soon acquired the language of the majority. This



involved no particular sacrifice; for, as Löher says, "even to this day the peasants of Friesland and Westphalia consider Holland more closely related to them than high Germany."

Francis Daniel Pastorius is generally regarded as the pioneer of German migration to this country. He came to America in 1683, and became the founder of Germantown, in Pennsylvania. As a man of profound learning and excellent character, he is fully deserving of the title which he bears. Whittier has immortalized him as "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim."

The greater part of the early German migration to America consisted of Swiss and Palatines (Pfälzer). The Swiss were early in the field, but at first they settled chiefly in the Southern colonies, and it was not until about 1730 that the main stream of Swiss migration was directed to the North. In Eastern Pennsylvania many congregations were founded by natives of the cantons of Zurich and St. Gall. The earliest German settlers in Pennsylvania belonged to the so-called "peace sects," who were invited and welcomed by William Penn. In 1698 considerable numbers of Mennonites arrived, and in 1709 and succeeding years they were followed by the "Tunkers" of Schwarzenau. There were also representatives of sects which have now become extinct, and some of these founded monastic institutions, which flourished for awhile, and then withered away. That some of these people identified themselves with the Quakers is not surprising.

The great German migration to America began in the first decade of the eighteenth century. That it was mainly induced by the depressed condition of the fatherland is perfectly evident. For nearly a century Germany had been the battleground of Europe, and the people were greatly impoverished. Louis XIV of France had sought to transform the Rhine country into a broad band of desolation. Driven from their homes by repeated French invasions, thousands found their way to Holland, and thence to England, and were finally transported to America. "In 1704," said Christopher Saur, "after the Duke of Marlsborough had defeated the French at Schellenberg (Blenheim), Queen Anne of England invited the suffering Palatines to find a home in America, and transported many thousands of them thither at her own expense." The

dreadful winter of 1709 greatly increased the distress which prevailed in the Palatinate, and in the succeeding spring and summer no less than thirty thousand people left their native country. The British government was put to great straits in providing for such a multitude. Settlements were attempted even in the British Islands, but most of them failed to prosper. Several thousand Palatines were placed on unoccupied land in the county of Limerick, in Ireland; and it may be remembered that among their descendants John Wesley found some of his earliest converts.

In America settlements were founded which have long since disappeared. At Biloxi, Miss., the Palatines died by hundreds, of yellow fever, and in North Carolina they were massacred by the Tuscarora Indians. Several thousand were sent to New York, and settled on the banks of the Hudson and Mohawk, where as early as 1710 they received religious instruction from their pastors, the Reverend Joshua Kocherthal, of the Lutheran, and the Reverend John Frederick Haeger, of the Reformed Church. Having been badly treated by the secular authorities, many of these people subsequently made their way through the wilderness, and floated on rafts down the Susquehanna river until they found a home in Pennsylvania, where once more they sang, "On the banks of Swatara, the songs of the Rhine."

To this company belonged Conrad Weiser, the celebrated Indian interpreter, who for many years supplied almost the only means of communication between the government and the aborigines.

In 1713 the town of Germania, in what is now Orange County, Virginia, was founded by a company of German immigrants. The history of this settlement is extremely interesting, and it is still cherished by descendants of the pioneers who have gained distinction in their native State.

The earliest companies of German immigrants came to this country without leaders or official representatives. Elsewhere we have compared them with swarms of bees, hovering awhile here and there, but finding no permanent place of rest until they settled in Pennsylvania and Maryland. In Pennsylvania the Germans at first occupied two districts, which were regarded as separate and distinct. The Eastern district consisted of the country between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, northward.



to the Blue Mountains; the Western included the so-called Conestoga county, originally a part of Chester county, extending from the Octoraro creek to the Susquehanna river, but subsequently regarded as spreading indefinitely to the North and West. In the Eastern district most of the people had in Germany belonged to the established churches—Lutheran and Reformed; in the Western, the "peace sects" were in the majority. The synods of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches were respectively organized by Michael Schlatter and Henry Melchior Muhlenberg.

During the French and Indian war the country west of the Susquehanna was debatable ground, and it was not safe to settle there. The German migration consequently turned southwards, making its way through Maryland and the Valley of Virginia to North and South Carolina. In the Southern settlements there were, however, many who came directly from the fatherland; and among these we may mention the "Salzburgers," a colony of Lutherans who fled from persecution, and found a home in Georgia. Many of the early German settlers of Pennsylvania, as we have seen, were actuated by religious motives. The Schwenkfelders came from Silesia, and settled, in 1734, in Eastern Pennsylvania, where they still exist. The Moravians founded Bethlehem in 1741, and their missionary and educational settlements became centres of devotion and culture. The great majority of the people were, however, Lutherans or Reformed, and these denominations naturally became the chief exponents of German life.

In intelligence the German pioneers were at least equal to the immigrants who came from other lands. Their ministers had almost without exception been educated at German universities, and the people preserved a traditional reverence for learning. Their fondness for reading was proverbial. The Christopher Saur—father and son—founded at Germantown, Pa., a publishing house, which was by far the largest and most important in the American colonies, and published there three splendid editions of the Bible, the first to be printed in this country in a European language. The monastic brotherhood at Ephrata also published many volumes, which are now among the rarest issues of the American press. In brief, the German bibliography of the period

before the war of the Revolution, presents a showing of which all Germans may well be proud.

The chief obstacles to the higher development of the Germans during the colonial period must, of course, be sought in their isolated position. Practically separated from the educational influences of the fatherland, the second generation was actually less intelligent than the first. Michael Schlatter secured in Europe large sums of money for educational purposes, and became the first superintendent of public instruction in Pennsylvania; but the results of his labors fell short of his anticipations, and it was not until after the Revolution that there was a movement for higher education among the Germans.

The early Germans were generally poor, and had to work hard for their subsistence. In the course of time economy brought wealth, and the people of our oldest German settlements are now generally in comfortable circumstances. Their churches and educational institutions compare favorably with those of any other people.

The life of the German pioneers was generally serious. They had passed through many trials in Europe, and on the sea; and in this country they most frequently dwelt on the frontiers, where they were constantly exposed to the attacks of a merciless foe. They were, however, individually genial and friendly, and at their hospitable board the stranger was always welcome. One of their most decided characteristics has been described as "fierce enthusiasm for liberty in church and state." That they were excellent citizens has never been denied. For generations they preserved the traditions of the fatherland, and its grand chorals are not yet forgotten. Less contentious than some of their neighbors, the influence of the Germans on the general community was in all respects beneficent. Though necessarily deprived of many of the privileges in which a later generation rejoices, but there were always among them men who longed and labored for the evolution of a broader and happier life.

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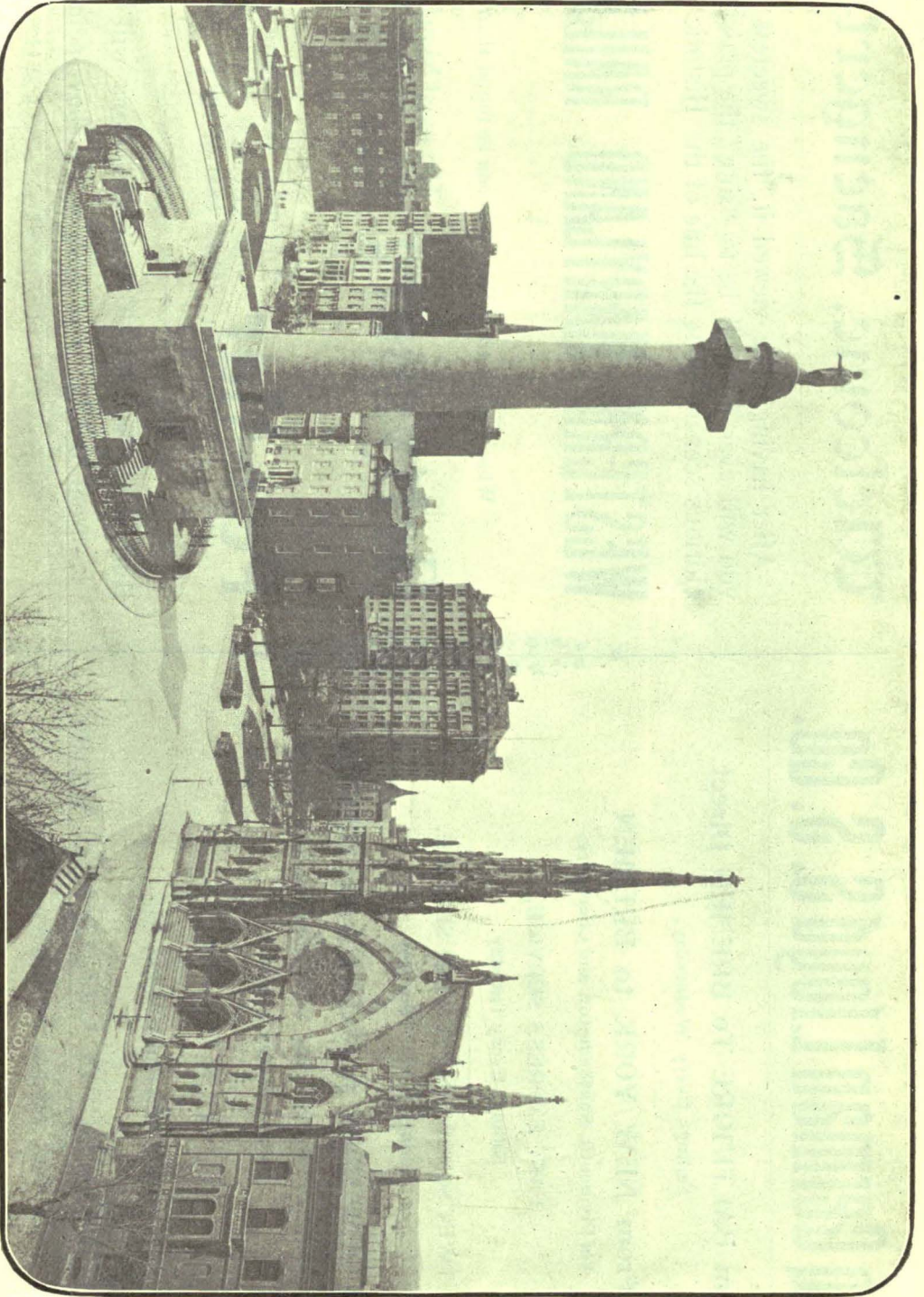
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## German Scientists in the United States.

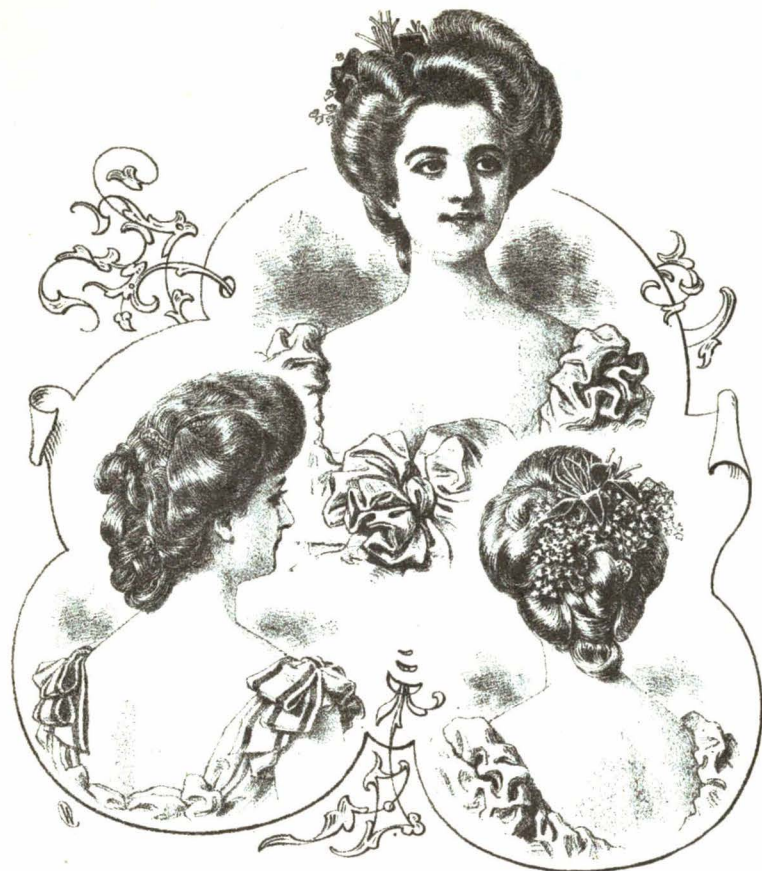
THE German spirit in America has always favored the pursuit of scientific inquiry; nevertheless, in proportion to the large number of educated Germans who have settled in this country, but few have risen to be heads of great institutions, or to be leaders of scientific thought. However, the totality of effort in the various branches of German scientific research has contributed immensely to the establishment of organized knowledge in America. The promoters of science in the American colonies were centred in a few localities, at first in Pennsylvania and New York, and they were mostly clergymen, whose time was largely occupied with the education of children in their parish schools, or doctors of medicine. The pioneers who ventured into the wilderness of Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Tennessee, were hampered by the hardships of an undeveloped country and the struggle for existence. In spite of all these hindrances, a vigorous, resolute and earnest company of men, with warm hearts and strong arms, have slowly, but steadily, worked their way forward to the front rank of honored intellectual prominence. The descendants of these pioneers are at the present time occupying positions of great importance, requiring both learning and skill, among the representative professional men of this country.

An article so restricted as this can only admit a few of the most prominent names to represent the vast array of eminent German authors and teachers, who are doing so much to advance the sciences in America. Among the first to prosecute investigations in physics, mineralogy and geology, was a founder and first president of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, Gerard Troost, M. D., 1776-1850, who settled at Philadelphia in 1810, where he taught geology and chemistry, from 1812-1817. He afterwards established the first chemical factory in the United States for the manufacture of alum, on Cape Sable, Magothy river, Md. In 1827 he became professor of chemistry and mineralogy in the University of Tennessee, at Nashville. In connection with this po-

sition he was appointed State Geologist of Tennessee, and published valuable reports on the geology of that State. His printed memoirs are numerous, and are of value, even at this late period of geological progress.

One of the most distinguished Germans, who has contributed to the highest department of science in this country, is Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler, M. D., 1770-1843, who laid the foundation of the United States Coast Survey. This eminent physicist was made known to the United States Government by the Hon. Albert Gallatin, through whose influence he was appointed professor of mathematics at the United States Military Academy, West Point, which chair he filled from 1810-1813. He was then called to be the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, remaining in this position through two different periods, embracing fourteen years. This break in his administration was caused by the delay of Congress in appropriating money for carrying on the work.

Another skillful scientist in the same departments of inquiry, and who also became head of the Coast Survey, was the honored Julius Erasmus Hilgard, 1825-18.., who entered the service under the administration of Prof. A. D. Bache, the successor of Dr. Hassler. He was eminently fitted for the delicate and exact work required in inventing and using the appliances of the Survey. So precise and accurate was he in the observations that he soon attained the position of first assistant, and was placed at the head of the Bureau of the Coast Survey, in Washington. In this capacity he still continued to increase the accuracy, efficiency and scope of the work, which by this time had attracted the attention and admiration of governments, and public men at home and abroad. Beside the exacting labor of his regular duties, he was also called upon to revise and study the various systems of weights and measures, and to report thereon to the United States Government. As his official position was influenced by political control, it was of uncertain tenure, so that when a change in the Government took place, in



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1885, a committee of investigation reported unfavorably upon his services, and caused his resignation.

Turning to the department of civil engineering we meet with a masterly scientific mind of the highest rank. This is the originator of the modern system of suspension bridge construction, John Augustus Roebling, 1806-1819. A Prussian by birth, endowed with high inventive genius and broad grasp of mind, after graduating with honor from the Royal Polytechnic School in Berlin, and fulfilling his military duties to the Government, he came to the United States, settled near Pittsburg, Pa., and in 1831 commenced the active work of a civil engineer in an undeveloped region. Later he established a factory for making wire, the experience in which was of the utmost value in determining the strength and durability of cables for supporting great weights. In spite of severe opposition he continued to make headway, and finally gained the confidence of canal and railroad authorities so completely that he was engaged to build aqueducts and suspension bridges of great length and elevation in Western Pennsylvania. His later triumphs of knowledge and skill, the building of the first suspension bridge across Niagara river, near the Falls, and the erection of the great bridge across East river, between New York and Brooklyn, have fixed his name high in the imperishable records of fame. Fortunately for the continuance of his masterly projects, he has left two sons, who shared their father's studies and successes, and who live to perpetuate his activities in other monumental public works.

Passing to the natural sciences, we find eminent representatives in almost every branch of study. Before the country was cleared on the east of the Ohio river, the liberty-loving settlers were encouraged in the course of their lives of hardship by the inspiring voices of the Muhlenbergs, Melsheimers, De Schweinetz, and many others, who either as clergymen, physicians or teachers found time to investigate and describe the animals, birds, fishes, insects and plants of Pennsylvania, New York, South Carolina and other parts of the South. Only a few of these can be mentioned here. Gotthilf Henry Ernest Muhlenberg, D. D., 1753-1815, was a prominent Lutheran clergyman, who while residing in Philadelphia and Lancaster, secured time to amass and study the plants of Eastern Pennsylvania.

The other members of this family were ardent lovers of nature, but beyond a few poems and sermons left nothing of permanent value to science. Contemporaries of the foregoing, Frederick Valentine Melsheimer, 1749-1814, a Lutheran clergyman, established his ministry in Lancaster and York counties, Pennsylvania. He is well known for being the author of the first catalogue of insects ever published in this country. His brother, Frederick Ernst Melsheimer, M. D., lived, and practised medicine, in York county where he distinguished himself by writing and publishing works on the Coleoptera of the United States. A collaborator in editing this work was the distinguished Samuel Stehman Haldeman, 1812, who wrote other works in the same branch of inquiry, and who was also widely known for his profound researches in the philosophy of language. Another publication of this versatile author is the large monograph on the mollusks which inhabit the fresh-water streams in the United States.

The first known writer on the fishes of this country was Dr. David Schoepf, 1752-1800. He came to America as a physician to the German troops in the British Army besieging New York. At the close of the Revolution he remained in the country for a year, and made a special study of the fishes of New York harbor, the descriptive catalogue of which he published on his return to Germany, in 1783. He was recognized as an acute and accurate observer in his chosen field of investigation.

Probably the greatest botanist in this country belonging to the German race is the well-known George Engelmann, M. D., 1809-1884, who emigrated from Frankfort-on-the-Main and settled in St. Louis in 1835. His researches into the structure of the cacti, dodders, euphorbias and conifers, are of great value, and have given his name a classical place among the most eminent botanists.

Another Hilgard, Theodore Charles, M. D., 1828-1875, went to St. Louis from Zweibruecken, Germany, and devoted much of his life to the study of zymotic fungi, in which he made important contributions to the science of preventive medicine. A third eminent investigator of the same name, Eugene Waldemar Hilgard, Ph. D., 1831, came to the United States in 1836, and later filled professorships of geology and agricultural chemistry in the Universities of Mississippi and Louisiana, in connection with which he was also State Geologist. Afterwards he

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became professor of geology in the University of Michigan, where he spent the remainder of his life. His publications on various branches of geology are numerous, and of recognized value.

Among the hosts of later German naturalists the name of Herman A. Hagen, entomologist of the Agassiz Museum of Harvard University; John G. Morris, D. D., entomologist; George H. Horn, Henry Ulke and Dr. E. A. Schwarz, coleopterists; Herman Strecker, lepidopterist; Tim-

othy Conrad, palaeontologist; Charles Schuckert, geologist, and Dr. Charles Rau, an eminent archaeologist, stand forth as members of that enlightened assemblage of scientific investigators who have made valuable contributions to the advancement of human knowledge.

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## German Soldiers in American Wars.

IT WAS in Baltimore that Pulaski chiefly raised and organized his Legion—an independent corps of sixty-eight horse, and two hundred foot, by permission of Congress, and under the direction of Washington. It was largely composed of German soldiers. When it was known that he was thus working for the cause of liberty, the Moravian Sisters of Bethlehem, Pa., made a banner of crimson silk, with a suitable design, handsomely wrought with the needle by their own hands, and sent it to him with their blessing. That flag was borne gallantly, and when he fell at Savannah in the autumn of 1779, it was brought back to Baltimore, and in 1844 presented to the Maryland Historical Society, where it is still piously preserved. Longfellow's verses have immortalized it.

The heroic statue of De Kalb, erected in 1887, at Annapolis, in tardy recognition of his services to the cause of American independence, fitly perpetuates the memory of that gallant German soldier.

During the Revolutionary War Maryland sent into the field a German battallion, which was merged into the Eighth Maryland Rifle Regiment. Many of these soldiers were descendants of the German Palatines, who came to Maryland years before the Revolution, and settled in the western part of the colony. Forgetting the old hostility between Maryland and Pennsylvania over the disputed boundaries of the original grants to the Calverts and Penns, many Maryland Germans joined the Pennsylvania German regiment. Four companies, raised in Harford, Frederick and Baltimore counties, commanded by Captains Heiser, Graybill, Fisher and Keepert, with four companies of Pennsylvania Germans, formed a regiment, with Colonel Hansegger, of Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stricker and Major Weltner, of Maryland. Their good services were recognized in general orders, and their record does honor to them. Many of their descendants have with equal honor and courage followed their example in the later wars of the Republic.

Frederick City and County were made the home of many Hessian

prisoners, and we know from their own stories that they were kindly welcomed by the Germans long settled in that section of Maryland. Many of the men were given homes and work by the farmers, and all joined in celebrating the return of peace. The German prisoners made the fireworks for the Fourth of July, and other festivities. Some of these prisoners remained in their new home, and became good and prosperous citizens. The old ties of German blood were renewed, and the Germans who had found in Maryland a refuge from religious persecution, welcomed the German soldiers who came here involuntarily under the British flag, and found something of German brotherhood in those who sprang from the same fatherland.

In the journal of a Bayreuth soldier, Stephan Popp, there is a record of the fact that the wife of his captain, Von Reizenstein, was born in Lancaster, Pa., and the diarist says also that at Winchester, Va., "the people don't like our German soldiers, although some of our officers got married there, and took their wives home to Germany." At Fredericktown, Md., he says, "The people are mostly Germans from Swabia; some are the exiled Salzburgers." The Bayreuth soldiers celebrated the birthdays of their prince and princess with an illumination of two or three hundred lights; "many people came to see it." Then came the news of peace, and "the Bayreuth cannoneers made the fireworks for the celebration and illumination, and with a hearty good will, for the German prisoners knew that they would soon be free," and at last, after nineteen months of captivity, started on their long journey to New York, and the still longer voyage across the Atlantic to Germany.

The Hessian captain, Wiederhold, in his diary expresses his regret that he and his fellow captives taken at the battle of Trenton, could not get leave from Congress to stay in Baltimore, for there were many Germans in that city, good, honest folk, and among them he found a countryman whose brother he knew in Cassel, and at his house he had been made welcome on his way to Virginia,

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It was an early colonial Governor of Maryland, William Talbott, who gave refuge to John Lederer, a German, the early traveler through the west of Carolina, and translated from the original Latin, and published in London, in 1672, the account of his discoveries, which has become one of the rarest of volumes on America.

In 1755, at the suggestion of Calvert to Governor Sharpe, Maryland furnished a large part of the force under Prevost in what later became the Royal American, the Ninth Regiment. The record of that body shows that it won honor in the long and successful struggle to wrest the West from the French, and from it came many of the officers who gained distinction in the Revolution.

In the war of 1812 General Stricker and Col. Armistead, and the German Company of Baltimore Yaegers, under Captain Sadler, represented with honor the German element. General Stricker had served as a lad in the American Revolution in the German Battalion, of which his father was lieutenant-colonel, until commissioned in Boctar's Artillery. He rose to the rank of captain, and shared in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, and accompanied General Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians.

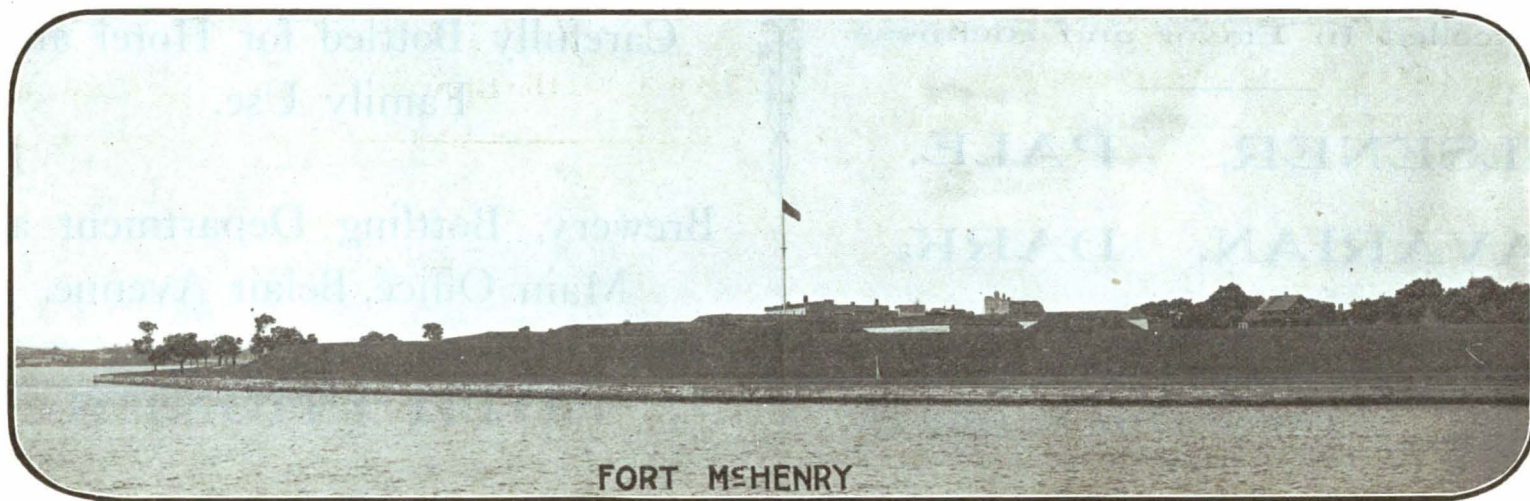
In the war for the Union, Maryland raised a regiment chiefly of Ger-

mans, commanded by Col. Sudburg; it took part in the battle of Antietam, and proved its courage by its heavy losses.

Maryland is credited with 3,107 German Union soldiers in the Civil War, out of a total German population of 43,884, largely in excess of its due proportion, according to the census of 1860. It supplied, too, some gallant Germans to the Confederate Army, but it would be difficult to analyze the imperfect records left after the long struggle was ended. Their names, however, are found in every regimental history, and their memory is still tenderly cherished by their surviving companions and by their friends and families. Certain it is that the good old German spirit was again shown in the German sons of Maryland who volunteered and served in army and navy in the late war with Spain.

The name of Schley is part of the honorable record of the Germans of Maryland. The pioneer of the family came from the Rhenish Palatinate in 1735, and built the first house in Frederick City in 1746. One of his sons was a captain in the Revolution; another took part in the battles of Bladensburg and North Point, and from this family comes Maryland's own gallant Admiral Schley.

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## Germans in Maryland.

THE Capitol hill at Annapolis is adorned by two bronze monuments. One represents the late Chief Justice Roger B. Taney sitting in an armchair, the head slightly bent forward, as if he were attentively listening to the arguments in a difficult case. The other monument, which stands before the west front of the Capitol, bears quite a different character. It is the statue of a German, General De Kalb. He is shown in the act of an impassioned call to his confused regiments to rally to his support; he is stepping forward, his sword is waved aloft, and his head is turned in the direction of his men.

Although De Kalb had devoted his life to American freedom in general, circumstances brought him into special relation to Maryland. Annapolis was the first city in America to greet him, when he came to the shores of this country; and the sons of Maryland were his followers until he fell in the battle of Camden, South Carolina.

It is a remarkable coincidence that the artist who immortalized his heroic figure, Mr. Ephraim Keyser, is the descendant of a German family, who long ago settled in Maryland. The artist of the Taney monument, W. H. Rinehart, Maryland's greatest sculptor, also belongs to a German family, who for many years have been domiciliated in this State.

In the history of Maryland, up to the close of the seventeenth century, the German element is insignificantly represented; yet, there is enough historical evidence that in this period numerous Germans had settled in the province. One of the few Germans who during this time was actually called a German was that unfortunate John Pedro, or rather Petri, who, after the famous "Battle on the Severn," was executed without cause, with his master, Lieutenant Eltonhead, by the infuriated Puritans. Four years after that event, another German came to Maryland for the first time—a man whose name is mentioned frequently, not only in the archives of Maryland, but also of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia—Augustine Herman, the founder of Cecil county. He had come to Maryland as emissary of the Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam (New York), Peter Stuyvesant, and so favorably was he impress-

ed by the beauty of the land that he never returned to New York but after a visit to relatives in Virginia applied for naturalization as a Maryland citizen. This was granted by an act of the General Assembly in 1661. He must have been of a restless disposition, and of more than ordinary faculties. He made the first accurate map of Maryland for Lord Baltimore, for which he received the highest praise. The following remarks concerning this map are contained in the records of the Land Office at Annapolis:

"That His Lordship had received no small satisfaction by the verity of that map, and that the King's Majesty, His Royal Highness, and all others, commended the exactness of the work, applauding it for the best map that ever was drawn of any country."

Besides this, he received for his excellent work 4,000 acres of land, with the rights of a manor. In the course of time Herman augmented his possession to 20,000 acres. It was his much-cherished wish to become the founder of a new noble family; but American soil has not proved fertile for plans like this, and so Herman, at the close of his life, saw himself disappointed.

Herman participated actively in the affairs of the colony. He was the representative of Cecil County in the General Assembly, County Commissioner, Sheriff, and one of the lieutenants of Captain Librey, Commissioner of Public Security. The names Bohemia Landing and Bohemia river are to-day reminders of the vast possessions of this first and only Lord of Bohemia Manor.

On August 10th, 1684, there were surveyed for Christopher Geist (Gist) several hundred acres of land in Baltimore County, which, at that time, comprised the whole northwestern portion of the present State. Geist was the ancestor of a German family whose fame in the seventeenth century reached beyond the borders of Maryland. A member of this family (perhaps the grandson of the Christopher above referred to), also named Christopher Geist, was one of the most experienced Indian traders on the western borders of civilization. In 1750 he explored for

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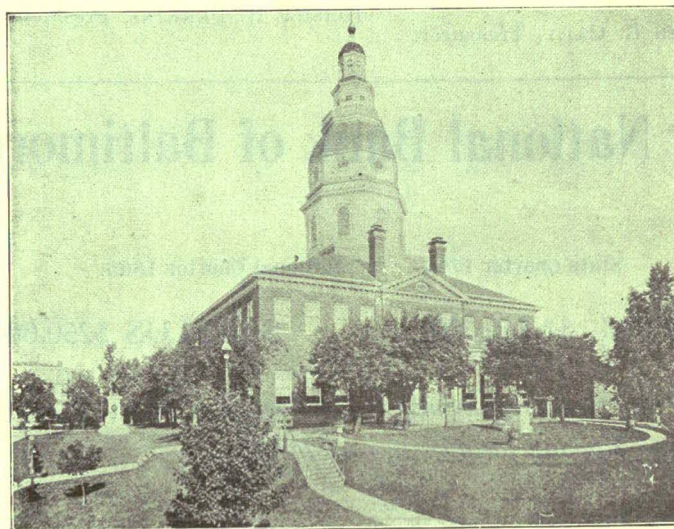
the Ohio Company the region between the Alleghanies and the Ohio river, and in the winter of 1753-1754 he was the guide and companion of George Washington, when the latter, as the ambassador of Governor Dinwiddie, went to Fort Le Boeuf. A later descendant of the Geist family was major in the Continental Army. As the commander of the Maryland contingent in the Battle of Long Island, he ventured, with his handful of followers, a daring attack on the English lines, in order to cause some relief to the retreating Americans. It was at this point when Washington, who witnessed the attack from a near hill, exclaimed, "My God! what brave fellows must I lose this day!"

In the "Letters From America," by William Eddis, who in 1770 traveled through the western part of Maryland, we find the following interesting passage: "About thirty miles west of Fredericktown I passed through a settlement which is making quick advances to perfection. A German adventurer, whose name is Hagar, purchased a considerable tract of land in this neighborhood, and with much discernment and foresight determined to give encouragement to traders, and to erect proper habitations for the storage of goods, for the supply of the adjacent country. His plan succeeded; he has lived to behold a multitude of inhabitants on lands which he remembered unoccupied; and he has seen erected in places appropriated by him for that purpose, more than a hundred comfortable edifices, to which the name of Hagar's Town is given, in honor of the intelligent founder." Here we have the authentic story of the founding of Hagerstown in a nutshell. It is doubtful, however, whether Mr. Eddis is correct in calling Hagar a "German adventurer." If this term is applied to so pious and conscientious a man as Hagar, it must be done in the noblest sense of the word. How high he stood in the estimation of his fellow citizens is demonstrated by the fact that he was twice elected a member of the General Assembly. In order to secure for him, as a naturalized citizen, his seat and right of vote, the House of Delegates twice passed amendments to the law regulating the election of delegates.

Another German who became the patriarch of a number of distinguished families was Thomas Schley, the pioneer schoolmaster, who built the first house in Frederick. The well-known Rev. Schlatter wrote

about him in 1748: "It is of great advantage to this congregation that they have the best schoolmaster I have met in America. He spares neither labor nor pains in instructing the young and in edifying the congregation according to his ability, by means of singing and reading the Word of God, and sermons on every Lord's day." He was the grandfather of Wm. Schley, who emigrated to Georgia, and was elected judge of the Superior Court in 1825, member of Congress in 1832, and Governor of Georgia in 1835; and of John Schley, Judge of the Supreme Bench of Georgia. He was the ancestor of William Schley, the late distinguished Baltimore lawyer, and a number of others, among whom stands out one of the greatest sons of Maryland, Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, the gallant rescuer of Greely, and the victorious hero of the naval battle of Santiago de Cuba, July 3rd, 1898.

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## Germans in the War of 1812-1814.

IT WOULD not be necessary to relate the part American citizens of German birth or descent have taken in the defense of our good city of Baltimore and our country, when attacked by an English fleet and Army, were it not for a persistent effort for the last five years in public press and speech, to claim whatever is good and worth preserving in our country as of English origin, and that we are of the Anglo-Saxon race. The overwhelming larger share of the German, Irish and other nationalities in the forming and growth of the American nation is either ignored or studiously perverted as of Anglo-Saxon merit and virtue. We do not claim that the American citizens of German birth or descent are any better or worse than those who came from other countries, but to proclaim, publish as history, and teach our children that we are as a nation Anglo-Saxons, and that those of other than English descent are a sort of second-class citizens, is, in the face of true historical facts, intolerable to bear, and should be resented by every American who loves truth and the peace and welfare of his country. We are Americans, and that suffices.

It is well known that Germans were among the first settlers of Baltimore City, and three out of the first seven town commissioners were Germans. In 1812 it had a large population of German birth or descent, many German churches, schools, societies, printing presses, etc. The citizens of German birth or descent had taken an active part in the war for independence of 1776-82, and in 1787 Captain Markenheimer, of the Continental Army, organized, in Baltimore town, the "First Baltimore Light Infantry," which, I am informed, was the first militia company of Baltimore, and later occupied the right of the first battalion of the old Fifth Regiment, Maryland Militia. Captain Markenheimer was promoted to colonelcy, and succeeded by Capt. John Schirm, who commanded the company in the battle of North Point, 1812. In 1792, Captain John Stricker, of German descent, who had also served with distinction in the war for independence, organized the "Independent Company;"

later, the "Baltimore Yägers," commanded by Captain Philip B. Sadtler; the "Union Yägers," commanded by Captain Dominick Bader, and "Gray Yägers," of the Maryland Militia, were organized. These companies are reported to have been composed principally of men of German birth or descent.

After the war was declared, in 1812, by our Government, in self-defense against the arbitrary acts of the English warships imposed on our merchant marine, the Baltimore merchants fitted out privateers, which inflicted heavy loss and damage on the English trade. This caused special bitterness and resentment against our city, and a military necessity and desire to wipe out and destroy this "nest of pirates," as the English, in their impotence, called it. An English statesman declared that "Baltimore was the great repository of the hostile spirit of the United States against England." The storm was coming, and Baltimore prepared for it. A Vigilant and Safety Committee of thirty, with the Mayor of the city as chairman, was formed; among the members were: Henry Stauffer, Solomon Etting, William Lorman, Adam Fonerden, Frederick Schaeffer, George Woelper, Herman Alrinks and George Warner. Philip Cronmiller, Ludwig Hering, Frederick Leypold, Henry Schroeder, Peter Gold and George Decker were among the superintendents of work for the erection of fortifications. Peter Diffenderfer, William Brown, Daniel Diffenderfer and George Warner were members of the committee on relief; Christian Keller, Henry Schroeder, Balzer Schaeffer and Jacob Miller, members of ward committees.

The city was in danger and the citizens were called to arms and formed into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades. I have before me the original muster rolls of 1813 and 1814 of Captain Andrew Smith and of Captain John Matthews, companies of the Fifty-first Regiment, Maryland Militia, commanded by Col. Henry Amick (his name is Anglicized by the historians into Amey). The occupation of the men is given, not as soldiers, but as peaceful citizens, viz: coopers, carpenters,

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tanners, shoemakers, butchers, bakers, blacksmiths, teachers, etc. Of the sixty-one men of Captain Smith's company, there are twenty-five pronounced German names; Captain Matthews' Company of eighty-eight men has sixteen, and another company (name of captain not mentioned) of one hundred and eighteen men, thirty-four German. From the character of the population of Baltimore of those years it may be fairly assumed that every military organization had its fair proportion of the German element.

On Sunday, September 11th, 1814, about seventyships of the enemy anchored off North Point, about twelve miles from the city, and on the next day landed about 7,000 men, trained soldiers of infantry and artillery, fully equipped, with all the ammunition of war, who advanced to destroy our good city, defended mainly by its mechanics and copatriots from the country. The regular United States Army, about 1,000 men, held Fort McHenry, under Lieut.-Col. Armistead, and Commodore Roger, with about 1,200 men-of-warsmen, held the batteries to the south of the city, as against the enemy's warships. Our city, however, was not without succor. Volunteers came from all parts of the State; well-organized militia companies from Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia hastened to its relief, and with them and among them we find a host of men of German birth or descent, ready and willing to sacrifice their lives against the foreign invaders. There came Captain Michael H. Spangler with his company from York, Pa.; Captain Frederick Metzger, with his company from Hanover, Pa.; the Hagerstown Volunteers, under Captain Thomas Quantril, and the Maryland Cavalry, under Captain Jacob Baer. These were attached to the Fifth Regiment Maryland Militia. There came further the Franklin Artillery, Captain Joseph Meyers; the Steiner Artillery, of Frederick, Maryland, Captain Henry Steiner. There were Captain Daniel Schwarzauber and Captain George Steever, who commanded companies in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Maryland Militia; Captain John D. Miller, Captain Thomas Warner, Captain Andrew E. Warner and Captain Henry Meyers, in the Thirty-ninth Regiment, Maryland Militia; Captain Michael Haubert, in the Fifth Regiment. All the aforementioned companies and regiments took part in the battle of North Point, September 12th, 1814.

The men of German birth or descent marched shoulder to shoulder with their comrades of Irish and English birth or descent, as American citizens and patriots, into battle against the English invaders, and by their valor, under the benign decree of Providence, warded off the murderous design of the enemy. General John Stricker, who, after the war (1817) became the President of the German Society of Maryland, commanded the Third Brigade, composed entirely of the Baltimore Militia, claimed it as the post of honor and danger to lead the advance against the enemy, and bore the brunt of the battle. With a promptness and decision which reflects the highest honor upon his military skill, he met a flank movement of the enemy during battle by a counter movement of his troops.

The honor of the defense of Fort McHenry, when attacked by the hostile fleet of sixteen warships (including five bomb vessels) on the following day, and lasting till the evening of the fourteenth day of September, 1814, and which inspired Francis Scott Key to give us our national hymn, "The Star-Spangled Banner," is accorded to Lieut.-Col. George Armistead, then in command of the fort, as Major of the United States Artillery, and to the officers and men under him. Lieut.-Col. Armistead was born 1780, at New Market, Va., where his ancestors had immigrated from Hessen Darmstadt, and bore the name of Armstadt. Five of his brothers served in the war of 1812, three in the regular army, and two in the militia. His brother, Walter Keith Armistead, distinguished himself as engineer, and was appointed a brigadier-general of the United States Army. The mother of President John Tyler was a daughter of Robert Armistead, whose grandfather immigrated from Germany.

The fact that we owe a great deal in the development of our country to the English immigration, that we adopted the English language as our national language, and, in many States, much of the English law, does not make us an Anglo-Saxon nation; we are the American nation, and this is an entirely new nation, composed of many elements; therefore, give due credit to each.

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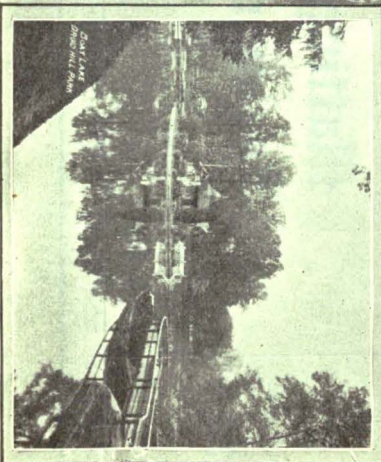
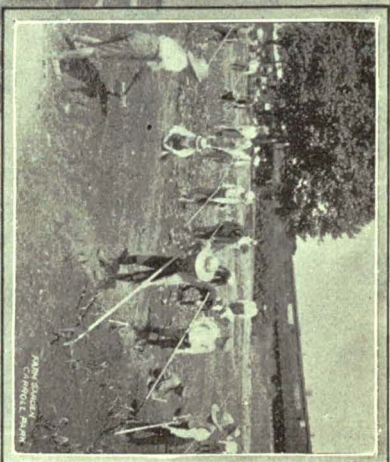
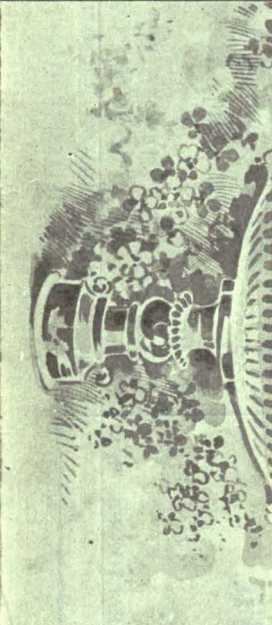
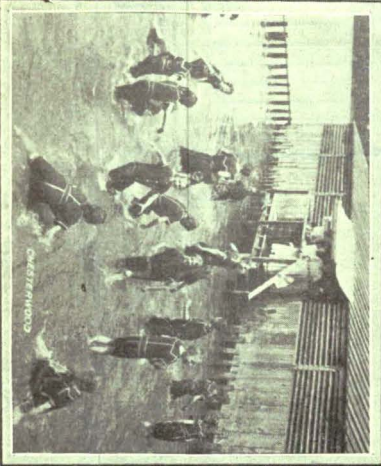
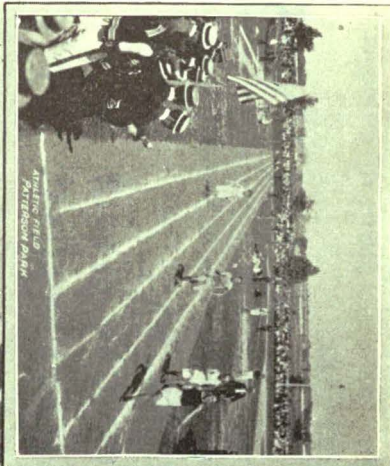
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# German Influence in American Academic Development.

HAD I been true to the teachings of my own German training I should not have consented to write on the theme assigned to me, for only one who has made a thorough investigation of the subject can write intelligently on it. This I have not done, and cannot do. I can, however, tell of some things of which I know through personal experience that have a direct bearing on the subject, and for the purpose for which I am writing, this brief story may perhaps answer better than an elaborate and learned essay embodying the results of an investigation characterized by German thoroughness.

"German thoroughness" is an expression often used. To the scholar it means much. Whatever other qualities scholarship may have, they count for little without thoroughness. If I were asked what American scholarship owes to Germany I should unhesitatingly answer that it is more than anything else this quality of thoroughness. The German universities have been teaching this lesson for centuries, and for a century Americans have been attending these universities, and have come home after having caught some of the spirit that characterizes these great seats of learning. Many of the leading professors in American universities and colleges have had a great part of their training in Germany, and the students of these men in turn catch the true spirit, and go out into the world and spread it. Just here I should like to have some statistics. It would be interesting and helpful to know how many of the professors in, say a dozen of the leading universities of America have been trained in Germany, and also to know how many of those who have not studied in Germany have nevertheless worked under men who have. From what I know of the personnel of the faculties of a number of our larger universities I feel quite sure that a large majority of the members of these faculties come under one or the other of the two heads mentioned. It is not necessary that we should confine ourselves to the larger and more influential colleges. The same state of things exists in those which are smaller and less conspicuous. These draw

their professors largely from the universities of the first class, and thus German scholarship is spread through the whole country.

Tracing the influence of Germany in this way upon academic life is, however, not very satisfactory, as the process is too indefinite. It will be more helpful to point out how this influence is shown in the organization of our universities. Up to the year 1876 the highest type of educational institution in this country was the college with its freshman, sophomore, junior and senior classes. In some of the colleges there were a few graduate students, or, as they were called, "post graduates." No special provision was made for these advanced students. They did not fit into the system, and their presence had little, if any, effect upon the work of the college. In case a student wanted to do higher work than that which pertained to the college he was generally advised to go to Germany, and large numbers went.

The first serious attempt that was made in America to provide for advanced students was that made by the Johns Hopkins University, which opened its doors to them in 1876. President Gilman, who organized the University, stated clearly that it was the purpose of those in authority to have a university, and that they meant by this an institution for graduate students. The fact that so many of the graduates of our colleges were then going to Germany showed that there was a demand for work higher than that done at the colleges, and it was this fact that suggested the plan formulated by President Gilman. The details were not worked out in advance. A faculty was chosen, and they went to work with the president to solve the problem that had been set them. Only six professors were appointed at first—in Greek, Mathematics, Latin, Physics, Biology and Chemistry. Three of these were Englishmen—two from Oxford and one from Cambridge. The others were Americans who had studied in Germany. It may not be out of place to say that the three Americans were Professors Gildersleeve and Rowland, and the writer of this article. Professor Gildersleeve still continues to

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grace the University. Professor Rowland died all too soon, after having shed lustre upon the University for twenty-five years. Most of the younger members of the faculty, many of whom afterwards became full professors, had received their training in Germany. Since the beginning many have been added to the faculty, and in a majority of cases these new members have studied in Germany. One of the most distinguished members of the staff at present is himself a German, who was called from Göttingen. I refer to Professor Paul Haupt, head of the department of Semitic languages.

This is not the place to show how the University advanced step by step. As it is to-day, it is a product of a process of evolution. No one thought of making it a small German university. English influence was felt fully as strongly as German at the beginning. But in our efforts to help the graduate students who came to us, we found ourselves adopting some of the features of the German universities. This is not surprising, for it must be remembered that the English universities were not then, nor are they now, especially adapted to the needs of graduate students, and the German universities were the only models before the world. We soon came to insist upon training in the methods of investigation as an essential part of the work of every advanced student, and while we made

our own rules for the guidance of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which is the university degree as distinguished from the college degree, these rules had a general resemblance to the rules of the German universities. For more than a quarter of a century the Johns Hopkins University has been upholding the ideals of German scholarship. It has not been blindly following any special methods of the German universities, but it has emphasized the importance of thoroughness, and of investigation which is involved in thoroughness, and has undoubtedly exerted a strong influence on higher education in America.

The example set by the Johns Hopkins University has been followed by a number of other educational institutions of this country, and, as has been said, a majority of the professors in these universities have been trained in Germany. The methods adopted by the newer universities have much in common with those that have been developed at the Johns Hopkins University, and in all of them the influence of Germany is clearly to be seen.

IRA REMSEN,

President of the Johns Hopkins University.

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## Young America's Debt to Francis Lieber.

**Y**EARS and years ago, when I was about to graduate from my western Alma Mater, the "historian" of our class sent out a series of rather searching personal questions, which included the following: "What three authors have had the greatest influence upon your development?" If I remember rightly, my answer was: "Horace, James Russell Lowell and Francis Lieber." After the lapse of no small period of time, I feel these bonds of obligation even more strongly, and it is especially a satisfaction to pay once more a tribute to the great German whose influence has been of priceless value to more than one generation of young Americans.

The work which first brought Lieber to my notice was his "Civil Liberty and Self-Government," at that time used as a text-book in a number of our colleges, but now, unfortunately, rather neglected and forgotten. In its place have appeared more "modern" and "practical" manuals, which, however, are hardly capable of making that deep and lasting impression upon thoughtful students which we owed to this profound, elevated and original work. It was Theodore Woolsey who first introduced the book into college teaching, about the year 1854, and who also testified with warm appreciation as to its sane and beneficent influence upon the character of his pupils.

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Lieber appreciated and loved our American institutions, and even while serving as professor in a Southern university he gave fearless expression of his convictions in favor of the threatened Union in an outspoken way, which caused him to forfeit the consideration of the community in which he labored, and, in fact, deprived him of his academic position. His theory of a free State is based upon the surest foundations—upon eternal truth and justice. In all his treatment of practical politics his point of view is distinctly ethical. This theory appears most clearly in his "Political Ethics," and important work in which abstract ethics are applied to political life, and the cardinal social virtues (truth, honor, fidelity, temperance, and the like), are discussed in their connection with civic duties. Civic liberty he maintains, is liberty as it exists in human society; that is to say, in a community of individuals who possess equal rights. On this account the limitation of merely self-interest, personal freedom is one of the most fundamental conditions of civic liberty.

In 1846 Lieber was invited to deliver an address before the students of Miami University, and for this occasion he wrote that noble essay, worthy to be printed in letters of gold, "The Character of the Gentleman." One must indulge sparingly in superlatives, but I speak a sincere conviction when I assert that no American has uttered a more convincing word upon this theme. No young man should fail to read this little-known address; it should be found upon the shelves of every educational institution.

Vulgarity, according to Lieber's opinion, is a constantly-lurking evil in every democratic society, and yet, no other form of government requires in so high a degree a delicate regard for the interests of others, such careful consideration of others' feelings. He defines the word "gentleman" as follows: "It signifies that character which is distinguished by strict honor, self-possession, forbearance, generous as well as refined feelings, and polished deportment—character to which all meanness, explosive irritableness and peevish fretfulness are alien; to which, consequently, a generous candor, scrupulous veracity and essential truthfulness, courage—both moral and physical—dignity, self-respect, a studious avoidance of giving offence to others, or oppressing them, and liberality in thought, argument and conduct are habitual, and have become natural."

Lieber demonstrates most lucidly how every calling in life brings with it certain powers and possibilities, which may be prostituted to selfish ends, although the "gentleman" imposes upon himself limits of honor and consideration which he never transgresses; more particularly Lieber shows how the clergyman, physician, lawyer, merchant or citizen in political life may exercise his rights, and perform his duties in perfect harmony. With searching and unsparing analysis he distinguishes between genuine nobility of character and vulgar "success."

It would be a grateful task to dwell upon other phases of the life of this distinguished American; upon his admirable and penetrating method as investigator and teacher; his charming English style, and his hospitality to large ideas. I will only remark that his essay on "The Study of Foreign Languages," written as early as 1837, is a keen, philosophical treatment of comparative linguistics, which anticipates, in an almost prophetic way, certain results of more modern philology. Let it be sufficient for the present that I hereby acknowledge my own great personal debt of obligation to the life and work of Francis Lieber.

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# German Art Culture and its Influence in America.

THE familiar proverb, "By their fruits ye shall know them," is an aphorism so comprehensive and generally applicable that I may be permitted to make use of it here as a form of abbreviation, in order to condense into a narrow compass the substantial points of a subject which admits of far wider range, and would require more space than is accorded me in preparing this article for the Saengerfest Souvenir Book.

In speaking of the influence which German art has had upon art productions generally, the allusion must not be taken in the narrow sense or notion, that there is something vastly different in German art than in that of other nationalities; it is simply this special occasion which renders it proper to call up the German column, and let it speak in its own behalf without entrenching upon the claims of its colleagues of other countries. As a matter of fact there is no very essential difference between art as pertaining to the German or any other nationality in particular; art is universal, and its votaries belong to the world at large.

It is unquestionably true that no one can be a great artist unless in his work he gives expression of his own individuality superinduced by the resources whence he draws his inspirations; his rank is determined by the sentiment, originality and skillful execution he displays. There are, of course, certain peculiarities discernible in artists of different nationalities, arising chiefly from the diversity of temperament and environments, all of which exert a powerful influence in the forming of ideas and development of character, manifesting themselves in the expression, or shall I say reflection of the artist's mind through which he presents a subject as he understands it.

It is not likely there will ever again be established such special or strictly national school of art as the Italian, Dutch, French or German represent; these belong to the past. Their origin was due to the fact that the old and medieval masters were generally restricted to the land of their birth, where, uninfluenced by foreign ideas, customs and habits

they first absorbed and afterwards bore their part in maintaining those peculiarities which by continuance crystallized into the traditional and distinct schools in art. Invited and tempted by the modern easy means of travel on land, as well as on water, few art students are now content to remain in their own country. The desire to visit, observe and study what and how people are doing in other parts of the world has become universal, hence it frequently happens that some of the best of one country become permanently domiciled in another; this naturally tends toward the extinguishment of the hitherto existing lines of distinction, and must ultimately result in what may properly be termed a universal or international school. America has unquestionably scored the greatest gain, on the one hand, by receiving a large influx through immigration of talent from other countries, while at the same time its own gifted sons and daughters avail themselves of the benefit which they derive from studying in the leading art academies abroad.

The influence which German artists and artisans have exerted in the development of every art industry in this country is very great. For over half a century there has been a steady stream of thoroughly-trained and skilled workers in all the arts which flourish in this country to-day, and every one of these has, while contributing his own talent practically, occupied the place of tutor to innumerable youths born in this country, and thus performed double duty for the benefit of all concerned. It seems quite remarkable that America has made such progress in the development of art and its art industries, when we consider the meagre encouragement and support accorded by our government in furthering the cause. In every European country the government has for ages fostered, aided, patronized and often subsidized art in every form, established and maintained great art galleries, museums and schools. Note the grand strides which England has made. The founding of the South Kensington Museum and its art schools all over the kingdom began at the time of the first great World's Exposition at Sydenham, in 1851. This

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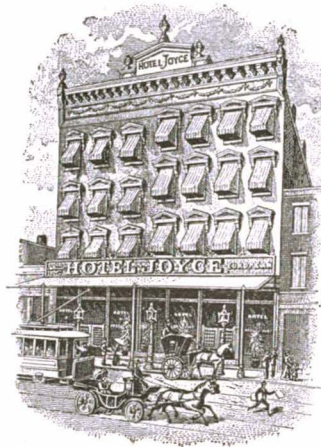


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was under the direction and patronage of Prince Albert, who, as he expressed it, "felt ashamed of the pitiful showing English art products made when placed alongside of those sent there from the continental countries." Inspired by his native German love of art, together with solicitude for the honor and progress of his adopted country, he was impelled to give the impetus and induce the government to act promptly and energetically in order to obtain for England a higher standing in art culture and art industries.

I must beg to be excused if I have digressed a little from the theme that was suggested to me upon which to write this article, returning therefore to the subject as indicated by the heading, I feel that any claim or assertion that German artists have done more for the advancement of art culture in this country than the French, Italian or English, might well appear presumptuous to the people of other nationalities. All have contributed their full share and are entitled to whatever merit pertains thereto, although it must be admitted that in most of the art industries Germans have held a leading position. This was conspicuously noticeable in the splendid exhibit the German art manufacturers made at the World's Fair in Chicago.

Here again is an example of what proper and severe criticism may result in. The harsh reflections made by Prince Albert concerning the art products of England in 1851, which gave rise to the revival of industrial art in Great Britain recurred in 1876, at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, when Dr. Reuxleau, the German Commissioner, reported to his government that "the German exhibit at Philadelphia was cheap and bad." This report created a sensation in Germany; it stirred up the Government as well as the people, especially the manufacturers, so that after the short period of seventeen years the report from Chicago concerning the German exhibit was that "it is grand and good." The influence of this is felt all over the World. Manufacturers of one country watch every move and progress of others; none want to or can afford to be left behind; every new effort of one results in increased activity of others. America is in for the race, the native ambition and energy of its people is unsurpassed and whether it is always acknowledged or not, the fact remains that to German artists and artisans, whether they are

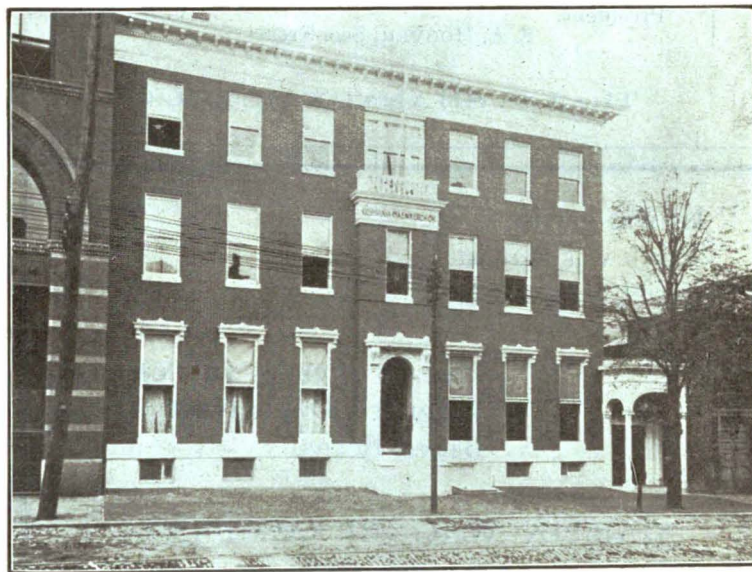
living in this country or abroad, is due their proper share of the credit of having been largely instrumental in the progress and development of art and art industries in the United States, and they will surely keep it up.

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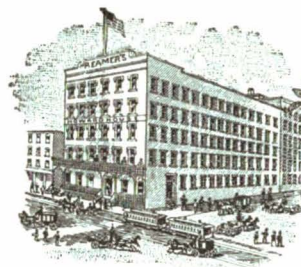
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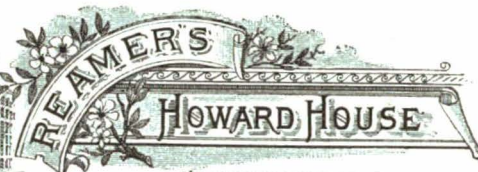
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# English-German Schools of Baltimore.

THE question of making the German language part of the instruction in American free schools is not new. It germinated on the day when Benjamin Franklin succeeded in having the study introduced in some free schools of the Province of Pennsylvania as the best means to Americanize the German immigrant. But nowhere did this question become so important, and assume such proportions, as in the Western States, where between the years 1848 and 1870 the German settlements had increased enormously, contributing, in some cases, more than one-half to the population. It is to the West, then, that we must look for the first general introduction of German as part of the elementary education in the public schools. Anterior to this movement, as elsewhere, German instruction for children had been provided almost entirely by the German parish and private schools. Prior to the introduction of the German language in the primary and grammar grades of the public schools there existed nearly as many parochial and private schools as there were German church buildings and societies, and they generally antedated a public school system.

About the year 1863 a general movement to introduce the German language in the lower grades of the public schools began. (A school law in Ohio had established separate German schools much earlier). The importance of effecting as much as possible a perfect assimilation between the German and American population had become generally recognized, and public free schools, with German as a branch of study, equally available to the German as to the native American, were thought to be by many the surest means of bringing about this object. The welcome given to the new movement was attested by the steady increase in the enrollment of the public schools, and the decrease of private schools, only checked here and there by reason of inadequate or poor accommodation afforded by the former. In many of the larger cities in the West German was made a study throughout the entire graded course, and its popularity for almost two decades was truly remarkable, and drew many pupils from Anglo-American families.

The attitude of the authorities in the Eastern States towards the introduction of German into the common schools was from the beginning more conservative than it had been in the rapidly-growing Western cities, whose population often contained a preponderating German element, while in the East, the German immigration, never so large, had proceeded slowly, and had been scattered among established communities. The city of Washington introduced the study in 1869, and limited it to the grammar grades, and so did New York, where, in 1870, it was made a regular branch of public instruction in Grammar schools wherever a sufficient number of citizens in the district demanded it. Optional courses of French in the two highest grades were also established in that city.

In the city of Baltimore, the first English-German school was opened in December, 1874, on Biddle street, near Pennsylvania avenue, in a building formerly occupied by No. 6 grammar school. A resolution prompted by a demand of many citizens and patrons of the public schools, had been offered in the First Branch of the Council in 1873, requesting the Board of School Commissioners to consider the propriety of extending the study of German, heretofore confined to the City College, to such of the lower grades in the public schools as they might deem expedient, and adopted by the Council and approved by Mayor Vansant in March, 1873. The School Board recommended the establishment of four schools in different sections of the city, in which both English and German should be taught. They were to be open to both German and Anglo-American. The Anglo-American element formed from the beginning a very respectable minority. In 1875, two more schools were established—on Hamburg street (Philip Walker's private school), and on Trinity, near Exeter street, respectively. Their popularity proved so great that large numbers had to be turned away for want of accommodation for the crowd of eager applicants that were drawn from public, private and Protestant parish schools, alike. The enrollment in the first three schools soon ran up to above 1,500, all of whom, except five,

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were pay pupils from choice, and it made the establishment of the fourth school, as originally recommended, imperative. It was opened on Aisquith near Fayette street, in 1876, and in a short time had all the pupils it could seat, when a fifth school came into being in the same year on Fremont, near Lombard street, at the urgent request of a large number of patrons and taxpayers in that section of the city. The enrollment in these five schools, scarcely two years after their establishment, had reached 2,963, with an average attendance of 896, being higher than any other department in the system, and out of the whole number only 133 were on the free list.

From year to year the number of pupils grew, notwithstanding the meagre facilities offered. In 1880 it had risen to 3,399. Appropriations were made for new buildings for No. 3, on Baltimore near Aisquith street, in 1879; for No. 2, on Charles and Ostend streets in 1881, and for No. 4, on Chase and McDonogh streets, in the same year. School No. 5, with above 1,000 pupils in an old building originally intended for 600, found a new home in 1890 on Lexington street near Fremont avenue. The school built for No. 1, in 1892, on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Dolphin street, was not occupied by it upon its completion, owing to the urgent necessity of providing proper quarters for the Baltimore City College that had been seriously damaged in 1892 by the construction of the Belt Line tunnel under Howard street. English-German No. 1 is now situated on Argyle avenue, between Dolphin and Lanvale streets. The new schools were in a short time filled beyond their seating capacity; the enrollment had reached 5,000 in 1890, and some of their classes had to be accommodated in rented buildings or vacant rooms of other schools. Additional English-German schools were established on Jackson Place, on North avenue, near Washington street, and on Ramsay and Smallwood streets. In 1902 there were nine schools, with over 8,000 pupils, in which the study of German was obligatory (save one), with a teaching staff for the German branch of fifty-eight ladies and six gentlemen.

The studies taught in our English-German schools are the same as prescribed by the School Board for the English primary and grammar grades, and the instruction is partly in English and partly in German. Coeducation was introduced from the beginning in the German schools.

The schools have at this moment a firm hold upon a very large number of citizens and taxpayers, rich and poor.

In accordance with the object of the school authorities in maintaining them, these schools continue to extend the benefit of our public system of instruction to children who have not a sufficient knowledge of English to enter upon the courses of study pursued in the strictly English schools. In addition to teaching so undeniably useful a language as the German, it is still their mission, faithfully performed, to bring the children of foreign parents into the American fold, and in sympathy with American ways. Drawing a large number of pupils from among children of immigrants, since come among us from lands beyond the frontier of Germany, but where the German language is better known than the English, the English-German schools of Baltimore are to-day a strong ally in the fight against a common danger—illiteracy.

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# German Influence on American Schools.

OF ALL modern civilized nations Germany was the first to call into existence a well-organized public school system. This love of learning was so deeply rooted in the hearts of the German people that even as colonists in the most distant countries they were anxious to provide their children with a thorough education. Hence German schools were opened in the colonies of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina as early as the beginning of the eighteenth century; the school at Germantown in 1702, and the school of the Mennonites in 1702. Efficient masters, such as Pastorius, Dock, Weiss, Brehm, Stiefel, Muehlenberg and Schlatter—the latter two of whom had been educated at Francke's Pedagogical Institution, carried German principles into the schools of America, and by their thorough work in the pedagogical field exerted a beneficial influence on their colleagues and contemporaries. Richard G. Boone, in his "History of Education in the United States," calls the schoolmaster Christoph Dock the German-American "Pestalozzi." German school-books, as well as song-books and prayer-books, were issued in Pennsylvania as early as 1730. It must not be forgotten that Benjamin Franklin was among the first to publish German books in the American colonies. It also behooves us to mention here that this great philosopher and statesman introduced the study of German in the "Public Academy of the City of Philadelphia." This academy was the nucleus of the University of Pennsylvania, and William Creamer was the first professor of German (1753-1775) in the institution, which in his time was termed "The College of Philadelphia." Franklin's visit at the University of Goettingen gave the first impulse for the transformation of this college into a university resembling those of Germany; at the same time it was the cause of the uninterrupted flow of American students to the universities of Germany.

In the year 1899 three hundred American students were enrolled in German universities. Thousands of American men of letters, professors,

physicians, clergymen and lawyers, have continued or completed their studies in Germany. The importance of the influence these men, after their return, exerted on the development of American public life, especially upon the progress of the school system in every direction, from the primary school to the university, can hardly be estimated. In regard to this Hon. Andrew D. White, former Ambassador to Germany, says: "More than any other country Germany has made the American universities what they now are, a mighty power in the development of American civilization."

From the universities German influence descended to the high schools and colleges. The universities now furnish ninety per cent. of the teachers of secondary schools. The idea of reforming these institutions after the pattern of German colleges (Gymnasias) is gradually approaching realization, and the high schools of the present day in this country are decidedly progressive in the scope and thoroughness of their work when compared to the same institutions thirty years ago.

Thus, also, instruction in German has spread and gained ground. In 1893-1894 there were only 52,000 pupils studying German; now there are almost 100,000; in five years the number of students participating in this study has increased to nearly twice the original number.

One need only peruse the volumes of Barnard's Journal of Education, the reports of Horace Mann, and the annual records of Dr. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, to be convinced how powerful the influence German pedagogues like Luther, Melancthon, Ratke, Salzmann, Franke, Pestalozzi, Diesterweg, Froebel, Herbart, Dittes, Rein, and others, have had on the broadening and upbuilding of the American primary school. The kindergarten, compulsory education, object teaching, singing, drawing, and particularly the introduction of gymnastics and modern languages into the curriculum of the public schools—all these great reforms are due to German influence. Modern methods of instruction also were

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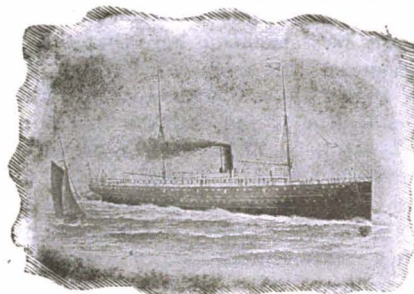
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fashioned after German models. Those deserving credit for the introduction of these ideas were Col. F. Parker, Dr. Harris, Superintendent Rickoff, Superintendent Jones, and two disciples of Herbart, McMurray and De Garmo.

No less deserving of praise in connection with the improvement of popular education, and the development of the public school system have been the German-American private and parochial schools. In all the greater cities they were the centres of intellectual life. Zion School, in Baltimore, when at the zenith of its success, had more than 1,000 pupils. It gave to a host of the best men and women of Baltimore their primary education. The same may be said of the "Seminarschule," in Detroit, the German-English Academy in Milwaukee. Men like Henry Scheib, in Baltimore, Dr. Douai in New York, Father Keundt in Hoboken, Engelmann in Milwaukee, "Papa" Feldner in Detroit, Borger in Cincinnati, graced their vocation, and well may we apply Schiller's words to them:

"Denn wer den Besten seiner Zeit genug gethan,

Der hat gelebt fuer alle Zeiten."

(For who has won the approbation of the best men of his age has lived for all time).

It is to be regretted that most German-American private schools have of late years become extinct, their vitality having been undermined by the introduction of German into the public schools, but the efficient teachers of these schools were heartily welcomed in and found in them a gratifying field of labor. These include State Superintendent Raab, of Illinois; W. N. Hailmann of Hamilton, Ohio; Soldan, of St. Louis; Siefert, of Milwaukee; Jacob Bickler, of Texas, and the Assistant Superintendents, Dr. Frick, of Cincinnati, Woldmann, of Cleveland, Abrams, of Milwaukee. In Baltimore there are also a number of excellent teachers, such as C. O. Schoenrich, August Hering, Chas. F. Raddatz, Charles Laegeler, G. A. Schwier and Frederick Schroeck.

While during the last two decades the German-American private schools have somewhat retrograded, the parochial schools show a decided advancement in attendance, as well as general development. This can be asserted chiefly of the Lutheran schools, whose teachers, principally gentlemen prove to be energetic and ambitious workers in the pedagogical field. By additions to their course of study, by the introduction

of the newest methods, by more careful work in the teaching of both English and German, they have achieved much that deserves credit, and unquestionably have done a great deal toward maintaining and propagating the German language.

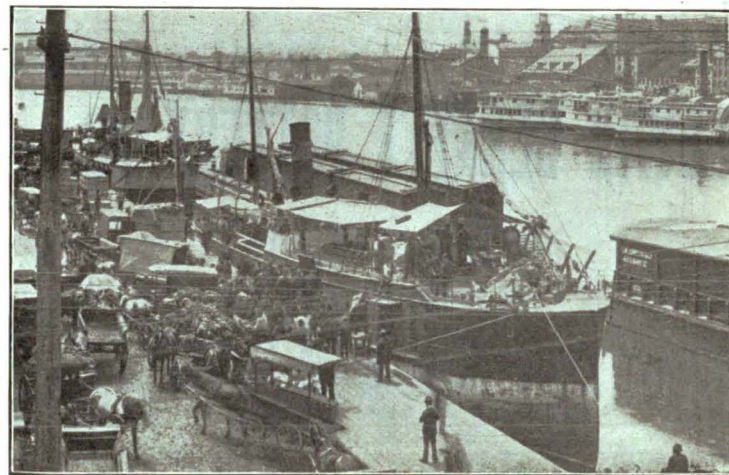
Instruction in German in educational institutions in this country is growing more and more popular every year. This is evidenced by the following statistics:

The universities number in their German department

about .....	30,000 students.
The high schools and colleges number about.....	98,000 students.
The public schools number about.....	240,000 students.
The Catholic schools number about.....	195,000 students.
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# German-American Influence in Medicine and Surgery.

COME with me to a brief study of the history of the American people at the dawn of their existence as an independent nation. There, on the battle-fields of the American Revolution, you will find many German-American physicians and surgeons devoting their energies in the cause of freedom and aiding in the efforts of a nation's struggle from darkness and bondage to light and liberty. Those of us who so frequently hear of those Hessian mercenaries, who were hired by England and forced to fight unwillingly the strugglers for independence, should not cease to emphasize that on the side of American liberty, there were also large numbers of Germans who wielded their mighty swords and brought into exercise their military knowledge and experience for right against might. And as there were German-American Revolutionists who inflicted wounds upon the British armies, there were also many German physicians and surgeons skilled to heal the wounds that the American revolutionists had received in battle.

It is impossible within the narrow limits of this essay to give even an approximate description of the far-reaching influence of the German-American surgeons in the early part of the history of our country. An effort to do this would compel me to develop this article into a history of individuals, which is about the driest kind of history there can be; whereas my idea is that it should be a history of principles and of results. Nevertheless it will be unfair and impractical to omit the names of a few of these great German-American pioneers of medicine and surgery.

Among the earliest physicians of New York State was Dr. Hosack. He was the editor of the first medical journal in the United States. Countless valiant fighters for health, of German extraction, have been active in New York State, and some of those who have done fundamental work are still living. Here I must mention the names of Lange, C. Herter, S. J. Meltzer, and Jacobi, the latter having declined a call to a professorship at the University of Berlin a few years ago. In Schenectady,

New York State, a monument was erected a few months ago to a German-American surgeon of prominence by the name of von Spitzer (the Americans called him "de Spitzer"). Prof. Fred. Wilkens, of Union College, Schenectady, informs me that he was surgeon-general of the Colonial forces, and of the revolutionary forces of the colony of New York. New York City has an admirable German Medical Society (*Deutsche Medizinische Gesellschaft der Stadt New York*), with over 300 members. Dr. H. J. Bollo, President. They publish also a German Medical Journal "*Deutsche Medizinische Monatschrift von New York*."

The great surgeon Wister, named in the medical history of Philadelphia, was a German, and many most prominent in the medical profession of Philadelphia today, are either German or the descendants of Germans. That magnificent surgical genius Nicholas Senn, Professor of Surgery at the New University of Chicago, (founded by Rockefeller) and author of numerous epoch-making discoveries and special works on surgery, is a German. J. Loeb, the distinguished professor of physiology at the University of Chicago, and author of works of fundamental importance, was born near Bonn am Rhein. I regret that it is not even possible for me to mention the names of the great German medical teachers of this country with whom I am personally acquainted.

The most influential German character active for the advancement of medicine in the State of Maryland, during the eighteenth century who was born in Prussia in 1726 and settled in Baltimore in 1755 was Dr. C. F. Wiesenenthal. It was asserted by his relatives that he had been court physician to Frederick the Great, but this is not proven. On March 2, 1776, he was commissioned by the council as Surgeon-Major of the 1st Maryland Battalion under Colonel Smallwood. Certain it is that he founded the first medical school in Maryland, which was located on East Fayette Street, running from Gay to Frederick Street, Baltimore. This school passed out of existence when the Medical Department of the University of Maryland was founded. Wiesenenthal's influence was purely

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local, but it was of the best. He maintained a high standard here in the early days by example and precept, and was the most prominent German physician of the eighteenth century in this State. He was consulted by the French surgeons in difficult cases during the Revolution. His son Andrew was educated at St. Thomas Hospital, London, 1786-9, and was a noted teacher of anatomy, and also had a reputation as a surgeon. He continued his father's anatomical school here until his early death in 1798. He was the discoverer of the "Syngamus Trachilalis," the parasitic worm giving rise to Verminus Tracheo, bronchitis in fowls and birds. This was the first discovery of a parasite of an infectious disease in America.

Dr. Wiesenthal was also president and physician to the German Society of Baltimore in 1784.

Conrad Small was prominent here in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was quarantine physician. Three of the founders of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland were Germans: Jacob Schnively and Peter Waltz, of Washington County, and John Thomas Schaaff, of Annapolis, and later of Georgetown. Schaaf was the most prominent of these. Born in Frederick County in 1752 of German parents; he practised at Annapolis. He was first treasurer of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty 1799-1801, resigning at last date, member of Governor's Council 1798-1800; visitor to St. John's College, Annapolis. Md., 1802; removed to Georgetown; was a founder of the Medical Society of District of Columbia, 1819; and vice-president of Columbia Institute. He practiced many years in Georgetown, and died there May 3rd. 1819. He was buried in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington. He was a man of great professional and social prominence.

Dr. Samuel Baker, of the University of Maryland, and founder of the library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, was the son of a German. A number of German names appear in the Annals among the Presidents of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. For example are those of M. S. and Jacob Baer, C. H. Ohr, W. M. Kemp, Miltenburger, Rohe; and among the vice-presidents are Ritchie, Diffenderfer, Humrick-hause and Nihiser, (Neuhauser?). Lange and De Schweinitz are among the honorary members. There are many German names among the 2400 embraced in the biography of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of

Maryland: as Heldman, Hoffman, L. H. Steiner, Simon, Steinecke, Dunkel, Swope, (Schwab), Uhler, Bencke, Wiss, Zeller, Zollickoffer, Salzer, Reuling, Pape, Laub Klueber, John Morris (Moritz), Keerl (Hessian surgeon captured at Trenton, a most interesting character), Ahl (surgeon in Revolution), Frick (Geo. and Charles), Hitt, Hintze, Gleitsmann, Erich, Ealer, Coblentz, Brune, Boerstler, Bantz, Morawetz, Ferdinand Reinhardt, Mathieu, and a host of others. The Germans claimed Geo. Frick as a native of Germany, but he was born in Baltimore. It is surprising to see how many members of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland were surgeons in the Revolution.

As far as modern progress in medicine and surgery is concerned it is almost entirely German in origin. I do not by any means desire to ignore the achievements of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, or of the Institute for Experimental Medicine in St. Petersburg, nor of the meritorious medical research of our own country, but the work of these research laboratories constitutes but a small fraction of modern medical advancement. Even in those instances where an important new contribution is made by a worker of another nationality, his training and education have frequently been obtained in Germany. Everyone who has lived there long enough to enter into the life of that splendid race has faith in the future of Germany, which has to many Americans become a second Fatherland, the country of the intellectual rebirth. Particularly is this true of medical men. Wherever we find a large number of Germans in an American city, there we find numerous physicians and surgeons either of German birth, extraction, or of German education.

Above all things we must bear in mind that to estimate real value of the services of the German-American physicians and surgeons, we must not limit ourselves to a critical consideration of their medical and surgical work only, but it becomes our duty to take into account their influence on general education; for in a newly organized country the first men of education and culture are generally physicians, and it is they that bring with them the beginning of general culture.

JOHN C. HEMMETER,

Professor in Medical Department, University of Maryland,  
Associate Editor of the "Archiv für klinische Medizin," Berlin, Etc.

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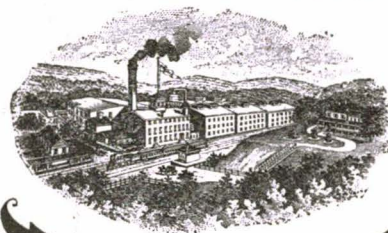
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## Some Distinguished Chemists.

**T**O the small University of Giessen, in Germany, belongs the honor of having established in 1831, the first public laboratory in the world where instructions in chemical operations and more especially in chemical analyses were given. Other German universities soon followed, and it is justifiable to say that half a century ago, under the leadership of such men as Liebig and Will in Giessen, Woehler in Goettingen, Bunsen in Heidelberg and Fresenius in Wiesbaden, the foundation was laid for the practical application of scientific methods to chemical operations as carried out in the arts and the different branches of manufacture. Men from all parts of the world hastened to the German universities in order to study the young, but rapidly developing, science of chemistry.

Among the earliest arrivals of German chemists in Baltimore half a century ago were Dr. Otto Dieffenbach and Dr. Karsten, both of whom were employed in the Baltimore Chrome Works. Dr. Gustav Liebig made his home here in 1860, and for fully thirty years was one of the foremost leaders in agricultural chemistry. It was due to his stimulating influence that Baltimore became one of the chief centres for the manufacture of artificial fertilizers. Dr. Wm. Simon, a pupil of Will, and a graduate of the University of Giessen, was called to Baltimore in 1870 by the Baltimore Chrome Works, and has held the position of chemist to the works ever since. But he also entered the field of teaching, and was the first one in Maryland to establish in 1870 a laboratory for instruction in chemistry. This laboratory was fitted out by the Maryland College of Pharmacy in which institution Dr. Simon held the chair of chemistry for over thirty years. He is also Professor of Chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. A Manual of Chemistry published by him, has appeared in seven large editions, and is the principal text-book on chemistry used in the medical schools of the country. Dr. Charles Glaser, a pupil of Fresenius, Wiesbaden, came to Baltimore in 1881, and was at first engaged in the manufacture of fertilizers, but since 1890 has devoted

himself to private practice, and is now one of the leading analytical and consulting chemists of the city. Prof. G. W. Lehmann, also a pupil of Fresenius, and a German metallurgist, arrived in Baltimore in 1866. He first introduced into the United States the "electrolytic method" for the analysis of copper, and in the early seventies experimented with a Siemens dynamo, imported from England, to solve the problem of the electrolytic deposition of copper, and the separation of silver and gold as a commercial enterprise.

Quite a number of the earlier arrivals of German chemists, however, branched off to the manufacturing business and to the wholesale and retail drug trade. In 1860, Louis Dohme and Charles E. Dohme, practical chemists and pharmacists, established a plant under the firm name of Sharp and Dohme, for the manufacture of pharmaceutical, organic and inorganic preparations. This plant, located in Baltimore, is today one of the largest of its kind in the United States, employing from 400 to 500 people.

Victor Bloede, another German chemist, opened a laboratory for the practical development of dye processes and materials in 1875. He is the inventor of a variety of valuable processes used in the dyeing and finishing of textile fabrics, and is considered an expert in this line.

The names of Remsen, Abel, Morse, Jones and many other chemists working in Baltimore are well known on both sides of the water, while the bacteriological work of such men as Welch, Flexner, Abbott, and Nuttall, all of whom worked at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, has increased the knowledge of general and medical bacteriology to a great extent.

All of these workers, at some time in their career, have studied in Germany, the fountain head of scientific knowledge, and made the information which they obtained the basis of many of the brilliant American discoveries in these two fields of learning.

G. W. LEHMANN,

Director, Chemical Laboratory, Health Department, Baltimore, Md.

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## German-American Scholars in Maryland.

**W**HILE Maryland has not been such a home of German culture as Pennsylvania, it has had scholarly men of German race from an early period. In the first century of the provincial history, we find Augustine Hermann, an excellent surveyor and draughtsman, settling on the Manor given him in return for his map of the province. Later, come the clergy with that German immigration, which, beginning about 1730, did so much towards building up the city of Baltimore, and the counties of Western Maryland. The Reformed and Lutheran ministers were generally university graduates, and trained in the best methods of the Fatherland. With the churches came also the parish schools, whose teachers were often men of considerable culture. The best known of these is John Thomas Schley, of Frederick, whose beautiful handwriting can be seen at the Maryland Historical Society. Later came German physicians, such as Dr. Andrew Wiesenthal, who conducted the first class of medical students in Baltimore in 1789, and Dr. Lewis Weltzheimer, of Frederick. The change of language and the hard conditions of subduing a new country to civilization prevented many of the early German settlers from obtaining a college education in America. It is interesting to note, however, that the German Reformed Church almost decided to locate its theological seminary at Frederick, in 1821.

German-Americans have borne an important part in the educational history of Maryland. Let us cite a few notable instances: David Hoffman, the author of the "Chronicles of Cartaphilus," was the founder of the University of Maryland Law School, in which Thomas S. Baer is now a professor. The honored name of George W. Miltenberger is closely associated with the medical school of the same university. In the Johns Hopkins University, Paul Haupt stands for the most erudite knowledge of the Semitic languages, and Maurice Bloomfield for profound research into Sanscrit literature. Prof. Henry Wood has long and ably managed the department of German in the University, and among his associates have been such men as Marion D. Learned, the investigator of the Pennsylvania German dialect, and the present head of the German department

of the University of Pennsylvania; Bert J. Vos, and William Kurrelmeyer, the investigator of the old German translations of the Bible. In other departments of the University we find such names among the faculty as Reik, Dohme, Miller, Fassig, Spieker and Erlanger, while the services of Hollander, both in the professorial chair, and as treasurer of Porto Rico, are well known. From the Johns Hopkins there have gone forth as teachers, with the degree of doctor of philosophy, such men as Sihler, of New York University; Von Jagemann, of Harvard; Keiser, of Washington University; Yager, of Georgetown College; Adler, of the Smithsonian; Arnolt, of Chicago University; Matzke, of Stamford University; Ebeling, of Haverford College; Faust, of Wesleyan University, and Kohler, of Bryn Mawr College. In the Library of the University, German collections were brought by the purchase of the libraries of Professors Bluntschli and Dillmann. Other educational institutions of the State have benefited from the service of instructors of German blood. Freitag, a Göttingen graduate, fleeing from Germany because of participation in the Revolution of 1848, came to Baltimore, and taught in Newton University; Dieffenbach, coming to Maryland for the same reason, established Irving College, in Carroll county, and William Baer was a successful teacher of chemistry in the Frederick Academy, about 1840. The Rev. George L. Staley founded the Mt. Washington Female College, and in later years was first principal of the Colored High School, in Baltimore. The Maryland Institute owes much of its success to the admirable leadership it has received from Prof. Otto Fuchs. The name of Charles F. Raddatz has been for many years associated with the Baltimore City College as that of one of its strongest instructors. At the Woman's College in Baltimore, Prof. Froehlicher has been professor of German for a number of years, and Prof. Apple has for some time presided with excellent results over the similarly-named institution in Frederick.

Lewis H. Steiner was one of the earliest physiological chemists in the country, and his services as professor in St. James College, in the

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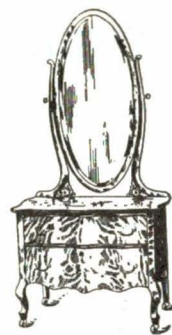
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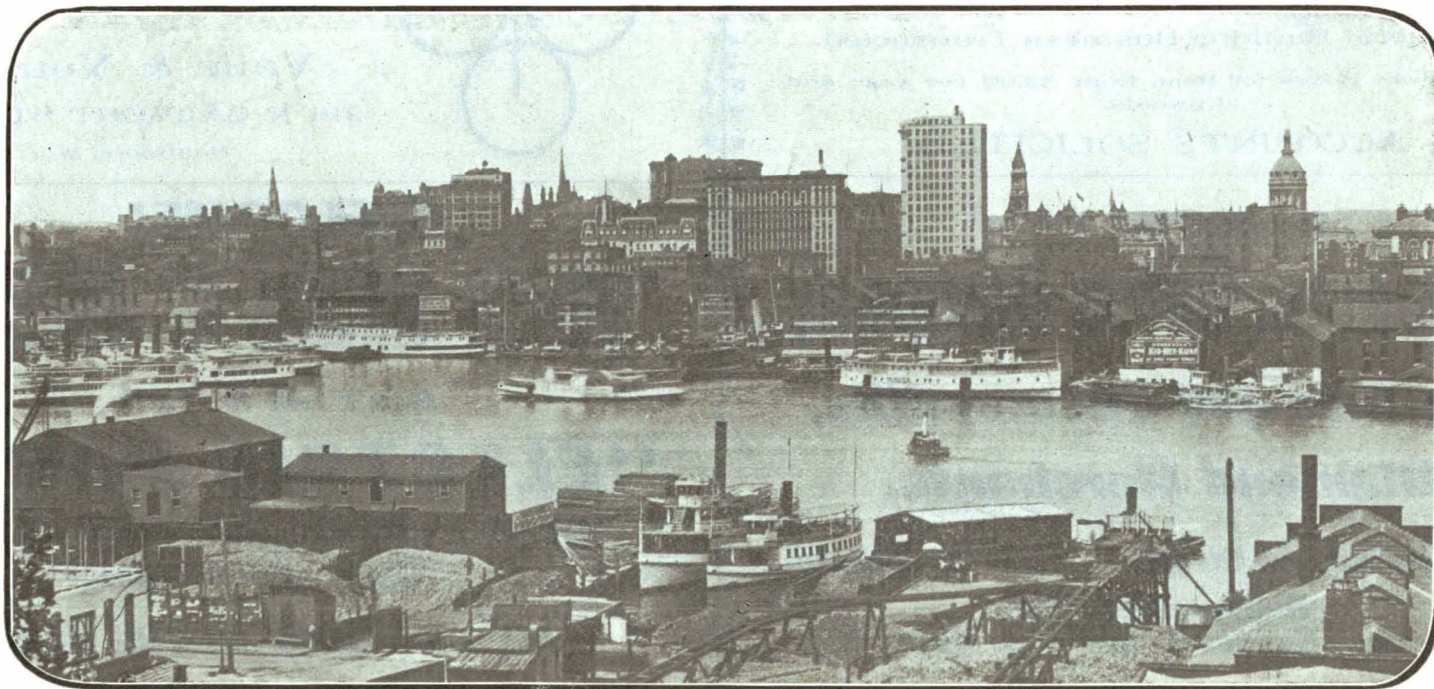
Maryland College of Pharmacy, and in other institutions, and as organizer of the public schools of Frederick county, are worthy of mention.

The libraries of Baltimore have been frequently under the management of German-Americans, and at this writing, Philip R. Uhler, of the Peabody Institute, and Bernard C. Steiner, of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, are of this race. Both those great institutions were organized by men of German stock; Lewis H. Steiner closed a life of faithful service by carrying into effect the plans of the donor of Baltimore's public circulating library, while the first head of the great reference library bearing Peabody's name, was Rev. John G. Morris. Dr. Morris was active in life as President and Librarian of the Maryland Historical So-

ciety until his death, at the age of ninety-one. Another of the presidents of that society was the well-known scholar and representative of the United States to Mexico, Brantz Mayer.

In this brief sketch no attempt has been made to exhaust the list of scholars of German race in Maryland, or even to characterize those who have been named. The purpose of the writer is accomplished, if attention has been called to the painstaking and faithful work of the many exact and versatile German-American scholars who have lived in Maryland.

**BERNARD C. STEINER**, Librarian, Enoch Pratt Free Library,  
and Dean, Baltimore Law School.



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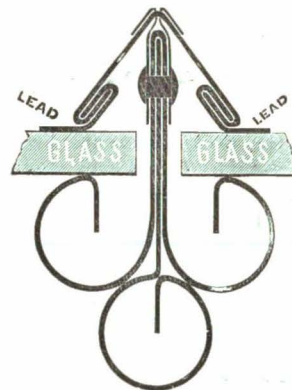
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# A New Road to Cosmopolitan Language Acquirement.

THE chief of those minne-poets, whose memory the German Emperor's gift will henceforth associate with song festivals on American soil, sang thus of the great Alexander:  
"How wisely Alexander bethought himself!

He gave and gave, and gave himself universal empire."

Of the same strain was that ruler of Brandenburg, who welcomed the Huguenot refugees in the year 1685 to Berlin. Sovereign of what would in size nowadays pass for a petty state, and overshadowed by French power, the Great Elector nevertheless enjoined upon his descendants the founding of a French college or gymnasium in his capital city, for these new subjects. The injunction was faithfully carried out by his successor, the first king of Prussia. Beginning with the year 1689, a thorough French education was obtainable in Berlin, in a school sustained by government patronage.

The plan of instruction contemplated not so much a learning of French as learning in French. The scholars were even required on entering to possess some reading and speaking knowledge of that language. Great care was, however, taken, that the six upper classes—corresponding to our high school and the subsequent three collegiate years—should receive part of their instruction in German. The principle was never lost sight of, that the pupils were to be educated as German citizens. The possession of a good French style was accordingly not suffered to excuse the lack of equal acquirements in German.

In time, the college took its place among the greater German gymnasia of the Prussian capital. French and German names appear together on the teaching staff, and the majority of the pupils were German; but French never lost its preponderating position in the curriculum. In 1781, the heads of the institution, apprehensive lest their privileges might be curtailed, appealed to Frederick the Great. His answer was characteristic: "You have nothing to apprehend from me: if I am able to render you service, yes; but injure you, never."

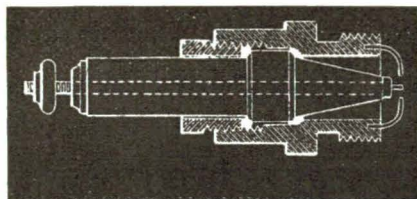
In the years 1889, the French gymnasium celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of its foundation.

Midway between the two centuries, Germany was once more in peril, this time peril of national extinction, from France. In 1808, two years after the disastrous battle of Jena, Goethe planned a congress at Weimar, which was to devise means for preserving German culture intact. The congress never met, but Goethe's words are preserved: "Precisely at this juncture, when Germany is in dissolution, and a foreign element is crowding all that is German, it is especially advisable to draw closer the bonds of German culture and literature, through which alone we have been preserved as a nation, hitherto."

Some have thought meanly of Goethe's patriotism. Much depends upon the point of view. Goethe's idea of "nation" agrees in the main with that larger conception which those millions of Germans, who came to the United States and adopted our political ideal, have formed for themselves, consciously or unconsciously. What they have gained as American citizens is another matter. But what they and their descendants still possess of their German nationality is precisely what Goethe defines as "the bonds of German culture and literature." And who shall say that this, in the eye of the centuries, is not the greater part, at least for them. And further, in so far as our German fellow citizens have cherished it properly, is not this inheritance worthy of more than a passive recognition from America, as a fair equivalent for their unswerving allegiance to our political faith?

It is true, there have been attempts to establish German gymnasia in the United States. But they seem to have been hopelessly foreign in their conception, ill-starred copies of what would be exotic here, and therefore, doomed to failure from the first. The schools, such as Knapp's Institute in Baltimore, that did succeed on American soil, were less ambitious and did in their best days excellent work. But lacking endowment as they did, and pressed hard by the public schools, their

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existence became precarious, and the wonder is, they lived so long. The English-German public schools, in their turn, have entered upon a most important work; they have proved themselves well adapted to the needs of the bulk of our German population, and should receive fullest recognition and support.

But for that minority, which brought a larger individual culture to this country, and is anxious to see that culture augmented in their descendants, without deterioration in quality, institutions vastly more thorough and far-reaching are needed; something of the type of the "real gymnasium,"—a German school, in short, which could perform for us what the French gymnasium did for Berlin.

The benefit to numbers of American youth, not of German parentage must not be overlooked. There are always those, who, for one reason or another, desire a thorough preparatory education in their own country, on the bi-lingual basis of German and English. From the point of view of the American universities also, serious difficulties would find satisfactory adjustment. At the present time, the German seminary in the university has to receive two somewhat incongruous elements. Students who gained their preparatory training in gymnasia in Germany work side by side with graduates of American colleges. The latter are equally talented, but too often lack a thoroughly satisfactory familiarity with German at the start. As a consequence, a wholly disproportionate number among the courses in German literature and philology must still be given in English. The founding of a German gymnasium in our midst, on the conservative lines proposed, would at once establish a different standard of preparation for university work in German. The colleges would sooner or later be compelled to give more adequate attention to the subject.

Blessings seldom come singly. The acknowledgment of an obligation to establish such a school for German, by public or private endowment, would set the larger public thinking. Another national culture of the very first rank might well receive similar recognition. A French school on the same basis in New Orleans would be a not inadequate acknowledgment of our debt of culture to France. History would call it a generous centennial bonus, added to the Louisiana Purchase.

America would naturally, in each case, do a little quiet figuring for herself, and decide according to the ultimate advantages to be expected. As to German, there can hardly be a question of the overwhelming balance of profit to accrue to us from such a course. The present century has ushered in keen international rivalries in sciences, the arts, and in the struggle for the world's trade. Under these circumstances, it is imperatively necessary that not all Americans shall be satisfied with a superficial knowledge of modern languages. The present commanding position of Germany in most branches of human activity rests in no small degree on the excellent training in English and French, which German youth can and do obtain in the schools of the Fatherland. The future American student of any one of the natural sciences or of medicine; of literature, philology or philosophy; of history and economics; the aspirant to the American consular or diplomatic service; the protagonists of American export and commerce abroad,—all these are in need of similar opportunities for adequate training in the second world-language, German.

HENRY WOOD, Ph. D.,

Professor of German Language and Literature, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

\* It gives me much pleasure to state that a scheme, in some respects similar to the one now proposed, has been advocated by my colleague, Professor Paul Haupt.

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cellence. No Drugs! No Poison!*

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# Pioneers of Physical Education.

“THE Turners have in this country been the advance guard in the cause of Physical Education. Other organizations have come with great flourish of trumpets, lived a few years, and then died out, but the Turners have made a steady and persistent effort in this cause. They have not talked much about the theory of the subject, but they have done the far harder matter of actually establishing gymnasia in nearly all the larger cities, of training and employing special teachers in this branch, and of steadily pushing physical training into the public schools.

“Another point for which the Turners deserve great commendation is the uncompromising way in which they have adhered to the all-round ideal. In their tests, annual meetings, as well as in their class work, they have never departed from the ideal of having a man trained not merely all-round with reference to muscle, but in skill and endurance as well. This is all the more creditable when it is remembered that they have done this when the whole trend of the athletic and gymnastic work of the country was in the other direction.

“In their public school work they have accomplished a great deal from the very first. They have made it one of their objects to see that suitable gymnastics were introduced into the Public Schools in over one hundred different cities of the United States.

“The National Turnfest also deserves particular notice. When one bears in mind that the membership of the Turnverein is largely from the middle class of young men, who depend upon themselves for their livelihood, and the vast range of territory over which the Turners are spread one cannot fail to be greatly impressed with the magnificent exhibition of work which was made in 1893, at Milwaukee, at their national meeting, when over four thousand men assembled from all over the country, and for several days competed together in gymnastics and athletics, not for money or for valuable prizes, but for honor, for diplomas and for good fellowship.”

So spoke “Physical Education,” the official organ of the American Athletic Association, some ten years ago. Turnen differs from athletics inasmuch as it seeks a general development of the body and physical organs by systematic exercise, rather than an excellence in any particular “specialty.” Nor does turnen restrict its benefits to any particular sex or age, the little girl of six, and the man of sixty being alike benefited by its exercise.

Turnen means more than mere bodily exercise; its fundamental idea is educational, seeking as much the development of the mind as of the body. It had its inception in Germany in the eighteenth century, when the Humanists sought to reform educational methods by basing them on natural principles. Consistent with this ideal, turnvereins have ever had educational classes, and given instruction in drawing and modeling, in sewing, in manual training, and the like, besides maintaining musical, singing and literary sections.

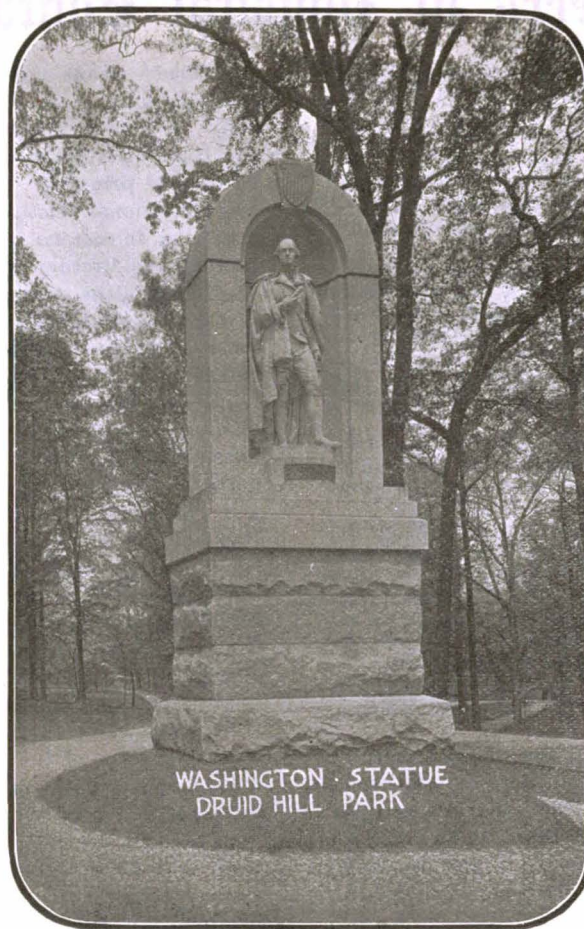
“Bold, blithe, free and righteous, is the realm of the turner; the universal code of moral law is his rule of conduct. His, it is to seek the utmost development of body and mind; to learn thoroughly, and avoid all things unmanly.” These are among the principles laid down by the patriotic and scholarly Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, who saw in turnen a means of national regeneration. A divided Germany lay prostrate before the Corsican Napoleon; the people had been forbidden to bear arms. Jahn gathered about him the scholastic youth, and under the guise of seeking a bodily development, they became skilled in exercises tending to make them quick, hardy and enduring—qualities necessary for the struggle for liberation, which was anxiously and fervently awaited. Throughout Germany Jahn’s example found imitation; and when the time came it found the youth ready for the fray, which, although it ended in Napoleon’s defeat, yet, left the Fatherland divided. From then on the turners continued active in their efforts for national unity, often suffering political persecution therefor.

In 1848 came the uprising, with its ill-fated results. Then it was that the flower of German youth, young men from the universities and others, full of enthusiasm for liberty and human progress, were driven into exile. A goodly number of these found their way to the “land of the free and the home of the brave.” In the beginning many held the hope that they might soon return, to establish a free and united Germany. It was in this period that the first turnvereins were founded here by these political refugees.

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Ideal, often radical and visionary, seemed the principles which they then embodied in their platform, but to them they were real and holy; in the interval of fifty years some of these principles have found general acceptance; among them, the abolition of slavery, the advocacy of which caused them much enmity.

When the CIVIL War came they responded unanimously to the call for arms, and turnvereins practically ceased to exist. The services of the turners have never received due acknowledgment; the part they had in holding Missouri in the Union is touched upon in "The Crisis," a late novel by Winston Churchill. Everywhere they were alike active. In New York, a regiment of twelve hundred men was formed, known as the New York Volunteer Turner Rifles. Of these, after two years service, four hundred and sixty-two survived. From Baltimore they were the very first to respond to Lincoln's call; it was the news of their departure that caused enraged Southern sympathizers to wreck their hall on west Pratt street, and destroy the office of "The Turnzeitung," whose editor was a prominent turner.

The first Baltimore Turnverein was the Social-Demokratischer Turnverein, founded in 1849. In 1850 it had two hundred and seventy-eight members, and was the strongest of the seventeen societies then in the United States. The first turnfest was held in Baltimore in 1852, and the second in 1859. The League then numbered seventy-three societies, and adopted its present designation—"Nord Amerikanischer Turnerbund," which to-day has a membership of over forty thousand. It was a considerable time after the Civil war before the turnvereins could again assume their wonted activity. In 1867 another Turnfest was held in Baltimore, the late Major Franz Sigel being the honorary president.

Of the local societies of the present the

GERMANIA TURNVEREIN, 7-9 Postoffice Avenue,  
is the oldest, directly succeeding the Social-Demokratischer Turnverein.  
It has a compact and active membership, and hopes, in the near future,  
to be the possessor of its own hall, and so able to extend its usefulness.

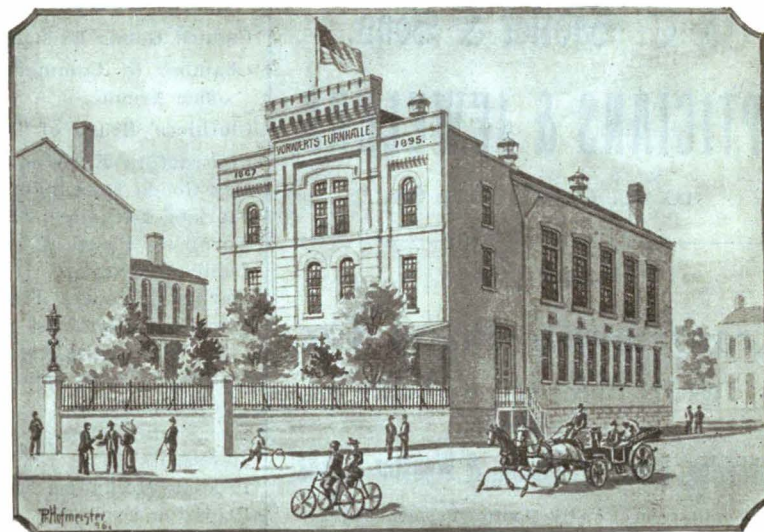
TURNVEREIN VORWAERTS, 732-734 W. Lexington Street, founded in 1867, is in a flourishing condition, has a large membership, and owns a comfortable club-house and hall. Its gymnasium is of modern construction, well equipped, and one of the largest in the South. To

the Vorwaerts is due much of the credit for the introduction of physical education in the schools of Baltimore City. The

LOCUST POINT TURNVEREIN, Hull and Beason Streets, though the youngest, is very active, and gives promise of a successful future. In connection with the Labor Lyceum, on East Baltimore street, there has been lately formed a Turnsection, which has already a fair and vigorous membership.

Originating under circumstances rich in the color of romance, poets, scholars and men of genius giving birth to and aiding its growth, having a literature and poetry of its own, breathing the spirit of progress and humanity, small wonder, then, that the ideal-inclined German holds to turnen, and founds his Turnvereins wherever he settles.

KARL A. M. SCHOLTZ,  
Secretary, Turnverein Vorwaerts.



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Bricklayers', 500 E. Fayette Street.

Builders' Exchange, N. E. Cor. Lexington and Charles Streets.

Canned Goods Exchange, 413 Water Street.

Chamber of Commerce, Water, Holliday and Post-office Avenue.

Clothiers' Board of Trade, 752 Equitable Building.

Contractors' Exchange, 209 E. Fayette Street.

Dry Goods Exchange, 16 Hanover Street.

Florists' Exchange, 229 Park Avenue.

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Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, 10 Hopkins Place.

Merchants' Exchange, 32 S. Holliday Street.

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# The German-American Press.

1903

**I**MPORTANT has been the work of the German-American Press. Through it the immigrant, not conversant with the English tongue, was made acquainted with the laws and institutions of his new homeland, as well as the customs of its people; further, it served to keep him in constant touch with the best that Germany produced in science, art and literature. The tone of the German Press is thoroughly American. It is an ardent admirer of the best features of our political system, a sharp critic of its shortcomings, and a steadfast champion of public order and personal liberty.

The German Press has always had a clearly defined usefulness, and today stands prosperous and influential throughout the United States. At present there are about 750 German newspapers published in this Country. The State of Maryland possesses eight German Papers: "Der Deutsche Correspondent," daily, weekly and Sundays; "Baltimore Journal," daily; "Die Sonntags-Post," Sundays; "Das Bayerische Wochenblatt;" "Die Katholische Volkszeitung;" "Neue Zeit;" "Der Wecker" and "Cumberland Freie Presse"—all weekly papers.

Baltimore was the second city in the United States to have a German Weekly. In the year 1782, Christopher Saur, of Germantown, Pa., came to Baltimore and together with Fielding Lucas, a German printer, published a paper, called "Die Deutsche Post," which died in the beginning of the following century. The next German paper appeared in 1821, the "Marylaender Deutsche Zeitung," published by J. T. Hanzsche, who kept a book store on Liberty street. The first issue of "Die geschaeftige Martha," edited by William Raine, appeared in 1838. At that time the German element was quiet prominent in Baltimore, and other publications made their appearance. "Der demokratische Whig" was published in 1836; then came "Die Minerva," edited by J. G. Koch and "Der Wahrheitsverbreiter," edited by Samuel Ludvig. February 6th, 1841, was the birthday of "Der Deutsche Correspondent," edited and published by Friederich Raine, who died in 1893.

The year 1849 brought a great many immigrants to Baltimore, among them a high percentage of well-educated Germans; during this time German papers were at a premium. "Der Deutsche Correspondent"

was then already a daily paper (1847) and the desire for a scientific Quarterly was gratified by the publication of "Die Didascalia" edited by S. Maclea, a well-educated German with a Scottish name. Another weekly was "Die Fackel," edited by Samuel Ludvig. In the same year, 1849, "Der Baltimore Herold" published by Theodor Kroh and C. W. Schneidereith and edited by Dr. Morris Wiener, made its appearance as the second German daily. It lived but a short while. The next daily paper was "Der Wecker," published by Karl Heinrich Schnauffer and afterwards continued by his widow; it was edited by August Becker and later by William Rapp, at present editor-in-chief of the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung." Mr. Schnauffer also published "Die Turnzeitung;" the offices of both were destroyed by a mob in 1861. In 1878 the "Wecker" was made a weekly and was edited by Wilhelm Schnauffer, a brother of the former. Since then other German papers have been published, but none have had a long existence. Among them were: "Das Vaterland," edited by Dr. F. Dieffenbach, 1855; "Monatsschrift der neuen Kirche," Pastor Arthur O. Brickmann, 1856 to 1883; "Der Leuchthurm," Dr. Philipp Munder, 1863; "Bellestristische Blaetter," Willibald Winkler, 1867; "Hirtenstimme," Dr. Kurz 1842-1845; "Leitstern," J. Wundermann, 1869; "Protestantische Volkszeitung," F. Donner, 1873; "Das deutsche Familienblatt," C. A. Schloegel and Son, 1878; "Aus beiden Welten," R. Wehrhan, 1873; "Der Deutsch-Amerikaner," Theo. Kroh, 1878; "Baltimorer Argus," Otto Stutzbach, 1882; "Fortschritt," Jacob Rosenfeld, 1881; "Bunte Blaetter," A. von Degen, 1878-1881. Another German daily appeared in 1869 under the name of "Der neue Correspondent," published by Dr. E. H. Makk, which was changed to the "Maryland Staatszeitung," edited by the late Edward F. Leyh; its existence was short. The next attempt to issue another German daily was made in 1879 by Mr. Sigmund Juenger, when he changed his weekly "Die Biene von Baltimore" (established 1873) into a daily under the name of "Baltimore Volksfreund." Two years later it was changed to a weekly again and ceased to exist, upon Mr. Juenger's death in 1899.

AUGUST F. TRAPPE, City Editor, German Correspondent.

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Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, 311-331 Courtland St.  
Bryn Mawr, Cathedral and Preston Streets.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, Calvert and Saratoga Streets.

Deichmann College Preparatory School, 847-851 N. Howard Street.

Johns Hopkins University, Howard and Ross Streets.  
Knapp's Institute, for the Deaf and Dumb, 851-853 Hollins Street.

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Maryland Institute, East Baltimore Street.

Maryland School for the Blind, 220 E. North Avenue.

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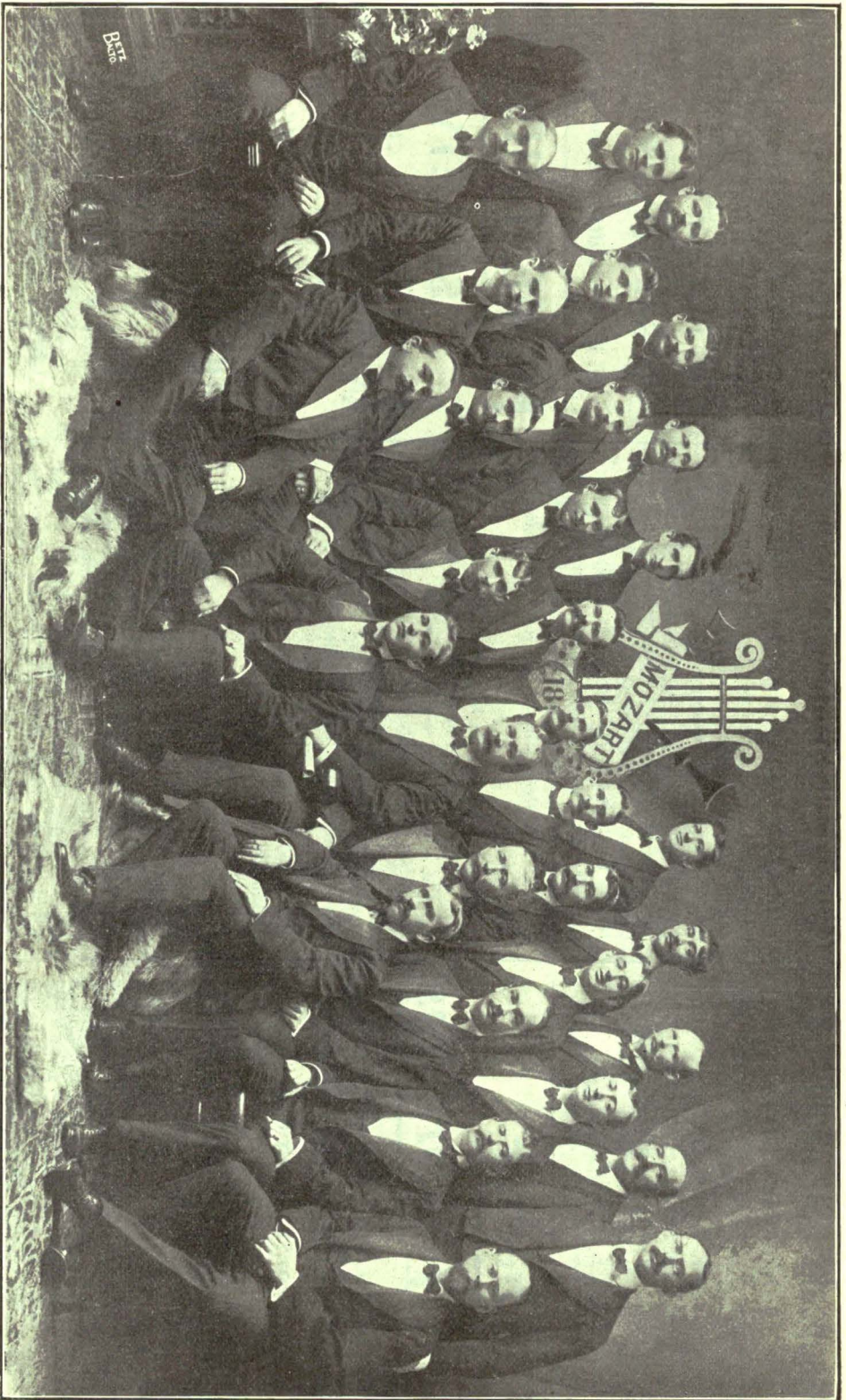


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## Finest Court-house in the Country.

Baltimore's new court-house, considered the handsomest in the United States, if not in the world, was dedicated at noon on Monday, January 8, 1900, in the presence of about 1000 representative citizens, the majority, members of the bar. The exercises were simple, consisting of the delivery of the keys of the building to Mayor Hayes by Chief Judge Henry D. Harlan, representing the Court-house Commission, their acceptance by Mayor Hayes, and an oration by Hon. John P. Poe, President of the Bar Association of Baltimore.

The exterior of the building, with the exception of the basement story of granite, is of white marble. Above the main entrance on Calvert Street with its massive bronze doors are monolithic columns supporting the ornate entablature above. The dimensions of the building are 191 feet on Calvert and St. Paul Streets and 313 feet on Lexington and Fayette Streets.

The building is equipped with four elevators, making it easy and convenient to go from one part of it to the other.

The court-house is absolutely fire-proof, no wood being used except in the doors, decorative trimming and office floors; the floor arches and partitions are of terra cotta blocks and the entire structural frame is of steel. The building is equipped with its own electrical and heating plant. Boilers of 500 horse-power run the engines to supply the steam and 4,400 electric lamps furnish the illumination. All water used is filtered.

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350 ACRES,

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Near Charles.



## German Charities in Baltimore.

CHARITY is a virtue of the German race. Coming to these shores to better their condition they have, in their prosperity, not forgotten their less fortunate brethren. It is well that this characteristic trait exists. Among the thousands who annually leave their native shores to begin the battle of life anew in this country are many whose early training has not fitted them to quickly adapt themselves to changed conditions. Disappointment and distress soon follow futile attempts to gain a foothold and, were it not for the generosity and kindly aid of their fellow-countrymen, their fate would, in many instances, be a sad one.

It was in recognition of these facts that a number of public-spirited citizens of German birth and parentage decided, in the latter part of the eighteenth century (probably in the year 1783), to call into life what today is known as the German Society of Maryland, the pioneer organization of all German bodies of every description in this city. One of its first duties was to ameliorate the condition of the poor redemptionists, who often found cruel masters and a lot akin to slavery.

In the earlier days of immigration the society threw its protecting arms around those whose inexperience made them an easy prey for impostors and designing persons. It, likewise, made strenuous efforts to protect newcomers who had been employed on oyster vessels on the Chesapeake Bay from the cruelties practised upon them by some of the masters of these vessels and frequently invoked the aid of the law to bring the offenders to justice.

In more recent years the society has concentrated its efforts upon the relief of widows with children, a species of charity followed by no other organization in this city and one fraught with great blessings. Here the good work of the German Society manifests itself, and it can well be said that through its efforts the sunshine of hope has again entered into many hundred homes. Mr. Louis P. Hennighausen is the president of the society, and the Board of Directors is composed of gentlemen prominent in all walks of life.

The German Orphan Asylum on Aisquith street, near Orleans, can truthfully be called the foster-child of the German population of Baltimore. It seems that every element of pity and compassion is centered upon those helpless creatures whom cruel fate has robbed of their natural protection. Founded in 1863, in a small building on East Pratt street, it became necessary to seek larger quarters on North Calvert street in 1867, and within a few years even this building became too contracted, and steps were taken to erect one of ample dimensions for the use of the asylum. The present site was acquired in 1872 and the structure now covering same was erected and dedicated with imposing ceremonies, attended by prominent State and city officials. Thousands of orphans have found shelter under its hospitable roof. As time has passed by were prepared for the stern duties of life and directed into channels leading to an honest and useful career. Results have been accomplished which a municipal charity could hardly hope to attain.

The institution is managed by a board of twenty-five directors, presided over for many years by Mr. Ernst Schmeisser. An indispensable adjunct is the Ladies' Sewing Society, over thirty years in existence, with a membership of about 400, under the presidency of Mrs. Johanna Wehr. The ladies contribute vastly to the comfort and welfare of the children and deserve unstinted praise. During the past few years a Ladies' Auxiliary has been formed which devotes its energies exclusively to the maintenance of the Kindergarten connected with the Asylum and the needs of the smaller children. Miss Martha Garthe is the president of the Auxiliary.

The third in the list of foremost German charities in this city is the Home for the Aged, occupying a stately building at the corner of Baltimore and Payson streets. This charity was founded in 1881 as a result of an agitation by the General Workingmen's Beneficial Society (Allgemeiner Arbeiter Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein.) It became apparent that something should be done to provide for those who, in

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Choice Confectionery,  
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There are in the building thirteen court rooms and one hundred and ninety-two other rooms, covering an area of 64,963 square feet.

The court-house was erected under the supervision of a commission within the appropriation of \$2,750,000 made for the purpose by the City Council. The first appropriation of \$1,750,000 was made in 1892 and was ratified by the voters at the fall election in that year. Two years later, the additional appropriation of \$1,000,000 was made.

The mural decorations in the main corridor of the court-house, which was painted by Mr. C. Y. Turner, were unveiled last June. The artist sought to produce decorations which should harmonize with the surroundings and be as dignified and attractive as possible.

There are three distinct panels. The centre panel is intended to suggest a conference with the Indians and represents Leonard Calvert with some of his followers arranging for the purchase of land in Southern Maryland.

The panel to the left depicts a domestic phase of Indian life, portraying the use by the Indians of the implements which were exchanged in the purchase of their land. In the third panel, the one on the right hand, represents a man and a woman with a little child walking along the shore apparently interested in something in the distance. The ships in the offing are pointing down the stream.

1776—December 20—The Continental Congress assembled in Baltimore and invested General Washington with almost autocratic power.

## The Monogram \* \* \*

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consequence of advanced age, were unable to support themselves, and the appeal made to the public met with a hearty response.

The home was at first established at the corner of Lombard and Penn streets. In 1883 the present site was acquired at a cost of \$12,750 and the construction of the building on the same begun in 1884. At the present time the House shelters 72 persons, 42 women and 30 men.

Rev. M. Bachmann is at present the presiding officer. The Ladies' Aid Society of the Home, under the presidency of Mrs. L. P. Hennighausen, has been an important factor in the development of the institution.

In addition to the German charities heretofore described, there exist quite a number of others who, with equal devotion, give their best energies toward alleviating suffering and distress among their fellow-beings. A lack of space forbids an extended mention of these and we

must content ourselves with a simple enumeration. The most prominent are: St. Anthony's German Orphan Asylum, 925-941 North Central avenue, under the care of the Sisters of Notre Dame; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Calverton Heights; Orphan Asylum and Aged People's Home of the churches of the Augsburg Confession on West Lexington street near Fremont avenue, and the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum, Monument street and Hopkins avenue.

When we, furthermore, bear in mind that over fifty benevolent societies and lodges have been called into life and are maintained by the Germans of this city, we can truly say that the spark of brotherly love has not yet been extinguished in this race and that it remains true to the traditions of its past.

LOUIS C. SCHNEIDERREITH,  
Secretary, German Orphan Asylum.



Aged People's Home.



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Custom-house, Fayette and North Streets.  
Chamber of Commerce, Holliday and Water Sts.  
Continental Trust, Baltimore and Calvert Streets.  
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## German Societies of Baltimore.

THE foreigner everywhere is, and has ever been, the subject of distrust and suspicion, inheritances of an Ishmaelitic period. The community generally fails to comprehend him, for his ways and his tongue are different from theirs; he is thrown upon the fellowship of his own countrymen. This, to the provincial mind, appears "clannish." In the past the German suffered much from this spirit, but happily things have mended.

In Baltimore there are upwards of one hundred and fifty German societies. By far the larger number are beneficial—rendering aid in case of sickness and death; nearly all have recreative features. Then there are such as represent the various German states and districts, as the society of the Low Germans—"Unkel Braesig Verein," the Bavarians, the Suavians, the Saxons, Austrians, the Swiss, and the like; university, literary and technological associations; uniformed orders, pyramid clubs, a dramatic society; the turners, the singing and musical societies, and a Warriors' League, comprising in its membership such as have served under the German flag. The Germania Club is a prominent social organization; in the sixty years of its existence it has entertained many distinguished visitors. The German Historical Society has for its purpose, by research and publication, to show the part that those of German blood have taken in the upbuilding of the State and Nation.

In his recreations the German is neither extravagant nor fantastic; his taste is modest. Most numerous of his diversions are "Abendunterhaltungen," with a program made up of vocal and instrumental numbers, recitations, sometimes a short play, and such other features as tend to make a pleasant evening's entertainment. The grand concerts of the singing societies, with their trained chorus, soloists and large orchestra, are artistic treats. A mask ball generally concludes the pre-lental season. In the summer there are the outings, to which, on a Sunday morning, with baskets well filled, the entire family goes to spend a contented day, returning late, tired but happy, and ready to begin the week-days' work with renewed vigor.

This matter of Sunday recreation has its logical reason. The German takes his enjoyment not alone, but in company with his family. During the week the good wife is never idle; and when the husband comes home from his labors, after supper is over and things cleared away, it is too late to get the children dressed and all ready to go out—nor are the children always permitted to stay up late; hence it follows that the only time left for recreation is on Sundays and other holidays; of these the German avails himself. This is the essence of the Sabbath question, and in standing for a freer observance of Sunday he is not a Sabbath breaker but a Sabbath maker.

Among the outings are to be counted the Spring Festival of the German Orphan Asylum, on Whit-Monday, always eagerly looked forward to and visited by thousands. To this has been added in the last two years the observation of the twelfth of September as German Day—to commemorate the important part that those of German blood took in the defense of the city, in 1814. This fest is under the auspices of the Independent Citizens' Union—a good government organization, and the central representative of the German societies. Last year over thirty thousand persons attended German Day Celebration, and harmoniously enjoyed themselves.

Membership dues range from \$2.00 to \$10.00 a year; for this the member and his family have the enjoyment of the entertainments provided at frequent intervals, and if it be larger society owning its clubhouse, the free use thereof. The small dues are made possible by strict economy of expenditure; few organizations pay any salary to their officers or workers. Without this economy many of these associations that do much good in an humble manner would cease to exist, and so deprive numerous families of their only opportunity for recreation. A sociological factor of importance—for the contented citizen is a pillar of safety to the State.

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Louis Victor Saar,

the composer of the music for the Kaiserprize song, "Das Deutsches Volkslied," is a resident of New York City. He was born at Rotterdam, Holland, on December 10, 1868, and was a pupil of Rheinberger and Brahms. In 1891, he won the Mendelssohn prize in Berlin, and in the following year the Tonkuenstler prize in Vienna with three vocal quartets. He came to New York in 1893 as the accompanist to the Grau Opera Company. Since that time he has acquired an enviable reputation as a composer and teacher. In 1899 he won

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# German-American Catholics of Baltimore.

THE growth and influence of the German-American Catholics of Baltimore has been on the lines parallel with that of the city of their adoption. When the city became the metropolitan see of the Catholic Church in the United States there were comparatively few of her members on Maryland soil who claimed one or the other province of the present German or Austrian Empires as the Fatherland. These were mostly scattered as thrifty farmers among some of the western counties of the State, Frederick County and the town of Cumberland becoming preferably their new homes, as this section seemed to appeal to them more successfully from the agricultural point of view.

The first German church edifice erected by German immigrants was that of St. John, the Evangelist, at the corner of Park Avenue and Saratoga Street. This property, 150x60 feet, was purchased October 11, 1799, at a cost of £450. Previous to this date, the religious needs of the Catholic Germans were administered unto by a priest who resided at the pro-Cathedral.

By the year 1838 the immigration from the Fatherland, in addition to the natural increase among the early settlers, the charge became so numerous and extended, that the Rev. Benedict Bayer, then pastor of all the German Catholics in and around Baltimore, suggested to Archbishop Eccleston to call to his assistance the Redemptorist Fathers, a society of missionary priests, as being more competent to cope with the growing needs and difficulties of the German Catholic population in the arch-diocese. Father Prost, at that time the superior of the Redemptorist order in this country, was accordingly entrusted by the Archbishop with the care of St. John's and all the German Catholics of the arch-diocese, in an archi-episcopal document dated July 26, 1840. The steady growth and flourishing condition of this part of the flock continued under the systematic administration of the Redemptorists.

It has ever been the aim of the German-American Catholics to establish schools for the education of their children. In fact they are the

pioneers of the so-called parochial school system now so successful and flourishing a part of the Catholic body in the United States. In many cases the school was built before the erection of the church, and these schools are built and maintained, as the churches themselves, by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners. The German language is still a part of the curriculum, in addition to all the English branches taught in the public schools. Besides these schools, spacious halls have been erected within the past thirty years for social, literary and dramatic performances, and in this manner the social feature of the church, now recognized everywhere as a boon and a necessity, goes to produce a sentiment of harmony and organic cooperation among the German-American Catholic element.

The German Catholics have a fine hospital in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis on North Caroline street, near Hoffman.

St. Alphonsus Church has about 2500 members, four priests, a school with 460 pupils and eleven teachers.

The Church of the Fourteen Holy Martyrs has three priests in charge, about 1600 members, 350 pupils and seven Sisters of St. Benedict as teachers.

The Church of the Holy Cross, two priests, eight teachers (Sisters of Christian Charity), 450 pupils.

St. James Church has seven priests, about 6000 parishioners, 420 girl pupils with ten teachers (Sisters de Notre Dame) and 500 boy pupils with five teachers (Brothers of Mary).

St. Michael's Church has eight priests, with 8500 members, 565 girl pupils with twelve teachers (Sisters de Notre Dame), 575 boy pupils with six teachers (Brothers of Mary) and sixty kindergarten pupils.

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a prize in Boston with a theme and variations for the piano-forte, and his composition for the Kaiserprize song was chosen over those of 397 competitors. A new piano quartet in E minor, played for the first time a few months ago in New York City, was highly praised by the press of that city.



**Three Prize Songs.**

In offering a translation of the three prize songs we do so with some hesitation, and with no intention that they be accepted as at all adequately giving the sense of the original. In the limitations that beset the translator, apart from the matter of rhyme and meter, there is a sentiment underlying the text that intuitively appeals to the soul-sense, but is so delicately vague and undefined as to baffle effort in any mere word translation. Every individual interprets a painting—be it of the limner, or of the poet, as he sees it; so all that the translator can do is to give his version as best he may. To satisfy the curiosity of those to whom the German is not intelligible, we print the translations made by Karl A. M. Scholtz, Esq., of the Baltimore Bar, as in some measure giving an idea of the original.

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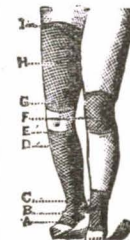
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# German Protestant Congregations.

THE beginning of the first German-Protestant congregation in Baltimore was in 1750. At that time the Lutherans and Reformed Church held their services together, and were served by travelling clergymen from Pennsylvania. Later the two branches separated, and each built its own church. The Lutheran Zions congregation, which still retains its German organization, and which became directly or indirectly the mother church of all the Lutheran churches in the city, erected its first building and schoolhouse on the grounds where its present house of worship stands, on North Gay street near Lexington street. The Reformed Church took up its abode on the hill on North Charles street where the Young Men's Christian Association now stands. Later, the congregation moved down into the valley, and near Jones' Falls began the erection of a new church, which was partially destroyed by a flood. In 1796, a third church was built, on Second street, the present site of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1770, a second Reformed Church had been formed which, several years later, called Rev. Otterbein to fill its pulpit. He built the church on Conway street, which is still standing. Although Otterbein never seems to have formally severed his connection with the Reformed Church, yet he became the founder of the United Brethren, a denomination resembling in its organization the Methodists. It now exists in many flourishing congregations throughout the country.

The new tide of immigration commencing about 1830 made the founding of new churches necessary. The first of these, the Trinity congregation, bought an old Episcopal church in which it still worships. Here also the German Orphan Asylum had its origin, which, later on, was adopted by the whole German population of Baltimore. The congregations which have since been formed are so numerous that they cannot be mentioned individually, but only in groups, according to their church relations.

The Lutheran congregations are divided into four synodal and one

independent group. The oldest synod is the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Maryland. At first it was entirely German, but now the English language predominates. There are nineteen congregations and ministers in Baltimore and vicinity. Besides several higher educational institutions, it supports in this city a Deaconess Home, which is modeled after the Fliedner Institution at Kaiserswerth on the Rhine.

The second group belongs to the Missouri Synod. The original founders of it becoming dissatisfied with the established church of Saxony, in 1839, emigrated to America under their bishop Stephan, in three ships, of which only two landed at New Orleans; the third was never heard of again. They settled in Missouri, and after many bitter experiences founded the Missouri Synod, which has spread out over the whole country and has developed into the strongest of the Lutheran bodies. There are nine congregations here, and several of them still maintain their parochial schools. They also support the Augsburg Old People's Home and Orphan Asylum.

The third group belongs to the Ohio Synod, comprising thirteen congregations and ministers and five mission stations.

The congregations which are served by the ministers of the German Evangelical Synod of North America belong to the fourth group. This synod is identical with the established Evangelical Church of Prussia and of other States, which accept the consensus of the Lutheran and Reformed symbols as their doctrinal basis. However, the Lutheran element is the most prominent.

In Baltimore and vicinity, sixteen congregations and fifteen ministers belong to this group, in all of which the German language is almost exclusively used.

The Reformed congregations belong to one general organization, although they are divided into an English and German synod. Fourteen congregations with fifteen ministers have originated from the first congregation of 1750.

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Music by Louis V. Saar.

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---

Thou hast in thine artless way  
Brought my heart beneath thy thrall;  
Such the subtle magic of thy sway,  
That in it gracious love doth softly play,  
And holds me bound for aye and all.

My mother sang, and thy sweet strain  
Her innate love for me disclosed,  
And every tear and childish pain  
Was quickly soothed by thy refrain,  
My eyes the while in slumber closed.

In merry sport 'midst the linden groves  
Thou soundest upon the summer night;  
The lover sings thee to the one he loves,  
The wand'rer to the wind as he roves,  
And the soldier in the silent night.

Now that on stranger earth I've found  
After weary journeying, peace and rest,  
To thee, my faithful comrade, bound,  
O German song! thy loyal sound  
Shall ever be my welcome guest.

—Rev. A. W. Hildebrandt.



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The Church of the United Brethren was formed from the Reformed Church under Otterbein. The first church still remains on Conway street, and the congregation is German. It became the parent of five other churches in this city served by five pastors. The first German Sunday-school in the United States was established by this church. In the Evangelical Association with its four churches and pastors it has a near relative, while from this association in late years the so-called United Evangelical Church has sprung with seven English congregations.

The Methodists have four German churches, the German Baptists two and the Swedenborgians one, and besides these there is an old Mennonite congregation.

All the members of the above-mentioned congregations are, with few exceptions, either German or of German descent. In the purely English denominations there are also many Germans and still many more of German descent. No exact account of them can be given. They are, therefore, not included in the following statistical summary, the figures of which are too small rather than too large. They were collected as accurately as possible from the church and synodal reports:

Congregations 99; ministers 100; communicants 30,191; other visitors 79,230; Sunday-school scholars 22,644; Sunday-school teachers and officers 2088; value of church property \$2,136,100.

REV. EDWARD HUBER,  
Pastor, St. Matthew's Church, Baltimore.

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## German Home-life.

**W**OULD that I possessed the ability to depict German home-life so clearly that my American readers might see it as I do. It would certainly remove any bias that might yet unconsciously dwell in their minds as an inherent relic of past Puritan association.

The home-life of the German is pure and simple. The wife is a true and willing help-mate, ever ready to share the toil and troubles of life as well as its joy and happiness. The husband is the bread-winner, and she gives him reverence and service as well as affection, expecting in return fidelity and devotion, but no sacrifice to her love of dress or fondness of society. The servant question does not trouble her nor does her husband suffer from indigestion. The children are brought up to obey their parents and be deferential to their elders.

The love of art, literature and music, in some shape or other, finds expression in the German home. Club life, in the English sense, is unknown to the German; the home is the nucleus, here friends gather to spend a sociable evening. The "Verein," is but an aggregation of families, itself having a useful purpose and incidentally furnishing a cen-

tral meeting-place for all at the entertainments it provides. Comfort is an essential of the home; it must possess that quality so easeful to the mind, known as "Gemüthlich," a term unknown to other tongues. The average German is satisfied with a modest competence, and is content quietly to perform the duties of life and permits himself all needful rest and recreation. Moderate are his enjoyments and temperate his habits.

There are those who harbor a prejudice against the German, and charge him with intemperance and "Sabbath desecration;" both charges are born of ignorance. The German is neither intemperate nor irreverent. He is devout, without making much outward show or pretense of religion, which with him is a duty, not a business, and which finds expression in his character and deeds. He is natural, and his songs breathe forth his love of nature and of Nature's God. Honor is held in the highest esteem, and his maxim is: "If honor be lost, all is lost." He has a high respect for the law, is a kind neighbor and a good citizen.

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Oh, why does not the rosebud blossom,  
Rosebud in the bower, say?  
Grieving so, day by day,  
Ne'er the more doth flower.

Rose, so frail, why weepst thou?  
Aweeping day and night;  
Tell me thy sorrow's plight,  
And why not abloom?

The rosebud in sorrow drear,  
Bears a wound, sore and deep,  
For a loving heart doth weep,  
And will never bloom again.

O poor little rosebud, thou,  
Seest not the pallid hand,  
Smoothing thy cheek so wan,  
That'll never bloom again.

And soon at the morning's dawn,  
Early of another day,  
The rosebud passed away—  
'Twas not to bloom again.

—R. Ritter.



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## German-American Lyric Poetry.

THE great motive prompting German settlement in America was the desire for religious and political freedom. The new-found land was peculiarly the refuge of the persecuted of Europe. It is not surprising that this spirit and sense of relief should find expression in the literature of the early German colonist. The prose literature printed and reprinted in America during the 18th century was, to a large extent, but the echo of the religious, philosophical and theological thought of Germany. In addition to this prose literature, however, there was a fair amount of poetic production, some of which found its way into print but much of the best of which still remains in manuscript. This is notably the case with three of the colonial poets who possessed unusual gifts. The first of these, Pastorius, the founder of the German Colony in Germantown, for some twenty years, gathered from various sources poetic pearls and entered them together with his own verses in a large collection of original and borrowed poems which he entitled "The Beehive." In this "Beehive," he collected the honey of the poetry and learning of his time and left it as a lasting legacy to his two sons and the generations that should follow. There is no work in English or German which so fully reflects the learning of the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries as this mammoth manuscript of the Pennsylvania pilgrim. In this book of commonplaces, we have the fruits of the study and the reading of the jurist and scholar who, although closely identified with the religious enthusiasts of the time, retained his soundness of judgment and his practical attitude toward real life. This manuscript of the "Beehive" with its 1,000,000 words still awaits publication.

Contemporary with Pastorius came another German who had likewise studied at the German universities, Johann Kelpius, the Mystic of the Wissahickon, the leader of that strange group of men and women called "The Woman in the Wilderness." Kelpius had imbibed strongly of the mystical theosophy, that outgrowth of the philosophy of Jacob

Boehme and the religious enthusiasm of the seventeenth century. In Kelpius, we have a poet of no slight ability, well schooled in the traditions of the Nuremberg poets, the shepherds of the Pegnitz, and in the lyric forms of the Silesian School. He breathed out his religious and philosophical longings into a collection of hymns.

A closely related development of the idea of Kelpius and "The Woman in the Wilderness," is found in the Baptist settlement and cloister school at Ephrata. This was the most interesting, perhaps, of all the colonial German settlements in America. It is pathetic, even to this day, to read the songs and hymns of these religious brethren, men and women, living in rigorous self-abnegation on the banks of the Cocalico, pouring over the works of Jacob Boehme, seeking the secret of happiness in the mysteries of theosophy and sighing out the yearnings of their earthly passions in poetic strains to the coming heavenly Bridegroom. In this poetry of the eighteenth century reappear the spirit and imagery of the mystical poetry of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, of Eckhart and Towler, and their spiritual kinsmen, the friends of God. Indeed, so striking is the similarity that even the symbols are still preserved intact.

The German churchmen of the colonial period also had their poets, particularly Kunze and Helmuth. Although this poetry had nothing specifically new in it, so far as it dealt with the conventional themes of church worship, it is valuable as reflecting the steady conservatism and sobriety of the early Lutheran and Reformed churches in America. In the case of Kunze, we have a poet who had worked out a theory of poetics on his own account and had attempted to illustrate this theory by verses of his own, venturing even to antagonize the tendencies of Klopstock. This theory of a new religious epoch formulated by Kunze is not simply one of the curiosities, but an important landmark in German-American poetry.

The companion and successor of Kunze, Helmuth, was, as it appears,

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Thou, fair maid, so love did I,  
So love, O maid, 'twere hard to say;  
Now is my life without thee  
So poor, so poor—a burden my stay.

So gray the day, so little light,  
So long, O maid! and without end;  
In the wide world, not a place  
Where my soul content might spend.

Who will now, within their prayer,  
Like thee, for me, a blessing speak?  
Alas! ne'er the more, while I wander,  
Will I find thee whom I seek.

Yet murmurs the brook, and whisper the  
trees,

Where we, O maid! did whilom linger;  
But now I grow old, and so weary, too,  
Since me, thou hast forgotten.

—S. Eschebach.



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more prolific in the religious lyric even than Kunze. But unfortunately much of Helmuth's poetry still remains in manuscript, and would justify publication of a selected edition of his church hymns.

The other German sects of Pennsylvania likewise had their hymns and their religious lyrics, much of it highly colored by the mystical and pietistic sentiment of the time, but presenting, none the less, significant pictures of this new German life in America. The Schwenkfelders and Moravians transplanted and produced interesting religious lyrics, many of which are still to be found in the manuscript tomes of the Schwenkfelder archives at Pennsburg and the Moravian archives at Bethlehem and Lititz. The lyric poetry of the Moravians, and of Zinzendorf, in particular, reflects in a most interesting form, the local color of colonial life in the first-half of the eighteenth century. The haunts of the Indian, the uncanny warning of the rattlesnake, the rough roads and forbidding forests are all graphically depicted.

The secular lyric of the Germans in America in the eighteenth century was but scanty as compared with the religious poetry of the same period. The most notable specimens of the secular lyric deal with local affairs or at best with political events such as those connected with the German mercenaries in the Revolutionary War. Heinrich Miller and Christoph Saur saw the significance of this type of lyric and ventured the publication of some of it.

It may be safely said that the dominant characteristics of German thought as expressed in the German poetry in America during the eighteenth century was religious. It was only after the Revolution, when the American colonies came into closer touch with the revolutionary movements of France, and later of Germany, that the new direction is observable in the lyric poetry of the Germans in America. After the Napoleonic wars, the Treaty of Vienna, and particularly after the inauguration of the Metternichian regime, a new type of German immigrant found his way to America. The German colonist of this period was no longer a religious enthusiastic of the type of Kelpius or even a delving scholar like Pastorius, but he was an agitator, a champion of political sentiment, a restless, surging soul unsatisfied save in the pursuit of his political and cultural ideals. It was this spirit which animated men like Follen, Beek and Lieber, the great forerunners of the Germans of 1848.

These men, like the best of the forty-eighters, had imbibed the spirit of liberty at the shrines of German learning and had listened to the wooing of the muse in her silent haunts by the streams and in the valleys of the Fatherland. It is not surprising that this new lyric poetry of the Germans of the thirties and forties and fifties should breathe the revolutionary spirit of the new time, and sound the stirring notes of freedom in the new world. Accordingly, we find in Follen and Lieber the breath of revolutionary sentiment, the spirit of Father Jahn and the rejuvenation of the German people by a return to the virtues of their ancestors.

The descriptive lyric dealing with American scenery is represented in the poems of Lieber, Butz, Hanzen, Dorsch, Kirchhoff and others, also with foreign scenery in the poems of Behr and others, and also poems of the sea by Heinbach, Schmitt, Rosenthal and others. The reflective lyric has found treatment in the rationalistic vein by Romahn and Nies; in the religious vein by Thormählen, Riggert and Strobel; in the historical vein by Dorsch, Krez and others. Domestic life is treated by Sutro, Schücking, Soubron, Immergrün, W. Mueller, Fick and Herzberger. The nature lyric has proceeded from the pen of Bruehl, Siller, Heintz, Kirchhoff, Schenck, Zuendt, Carus, Ilger, Menges and Puchner. The political lyric, perhaps the most prolific of all, is represented in its more revolutionary phases by Schnauffer, Heintz, Hempel, Zuendt, N. Mueller, Winkler, and in its patriotic phase by Lexow, Krez, Brachvogel, v. Wahlde, Ruhland, Castelhun, Weitershausen, Zuendt, Determann, A. Wolf and others. In the miscellaneous lyric a vast number of themes are treated, ranging from the occasional to the dedicatory, bacchanalian and erotic. Under all of these rubrics the German-American lyric has much that compares favorably with contemporaneous lyric in the Fatherland.

But the two prominent features of all of this mass of poetic production from the pens of more than two hundred poets exhibits two striking tendencies and emphasizes two great themes, leading to nature poetry on one hand and the lyric of freedom on the other. Indeed, in the minds of these political and cultural exiles, nature, freedom and personal liberty went hand in hand.

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Germany has had the greatest possible influence upon the development of American music. She has not only given us her masterpiece, but nearly all of our own native musicians have received their training in German conservatories and under German masters. While this statement applies more particularly to instrumentalists and composers, the number of American singers who have been trained in Germany is not inconsiderable. It is true that the home of the "bel canto" is to be sought elsewhere, but many things combine to make Germany in recent years as attractive to students of singing as Italy.

The chief of these reasons is the sudden growth in popularity of the Wagnerian music dramas. Since the early eighties there has been a constant growing interest in Wagner's masterpieces in America, and they have given an entirely different conception of an "opera," and have created what might be called a new school of singing. To be sure there is but one correct vocal style, and such expressions as the Italian school

and German school of singing are misleading, but the Wagnerian music required special training on the part of its interpreters, and it was to gain this especially that American singers went to Germany to study. For many years America borrowed all its singers from Europe. It was very exceptional that an American vocalist was heard of in Europe, but within the past fifteen or twenty years these conditions have been entirely changed. In many of the great opera houses of Europe—in Paris, in Milan, in London, Brussels, in Berlin, Munich, and even in Baireuth, American singers are heard with increasing frequency.

The number of women singers known abroad is much greater than the men. This is easily explained by the fact that American men have not taken up the profession of singing in the same serious manner as women. Still there are several American male singers who are not unknown in Germany. The remarkable tour in Germany, which was undertaken by the Arion Singing Society, of New York, about ten years ago, not only showed that American choral singing had reached a high artistic plane, but also that we possess soloists of eminent ability.

Of the well-known singing masters who have helped to train our singers, perhaps the best known is Julius Stockhausen, of Frankfurt. He has trained many of the best voices which have been heard in Germany. For the American girls who have studied singing in Germany, Lillie Lehman has probably done the most. She has not only taught a great deal, but has also done much to secure for her pupils engagements in the German theatres. At the present time, one of the most successful singing masters in Berlin is the American baritone, Ferguson, who gave up a promising career as a singer to go to Berlin. That the United States is represented not only by a body of singers in Germany, but also by its singing master, is indeed noteworthy. The undoubted musical ability of Americans thus makes it possible for us to pay back slowly the debt which we owe to Germany.

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**nacht.**

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Johannisnacht ruht auf der schweigenden  
Welt,

Die Sterne flimmern am Himmelszelt,  
Im funkelnden Glanze durch Busch und Au'  
Huscht Elfenspuk in Tann' und Thau.  
Des Mondes magischer Silberglanz  
Flicht einen leuchtenden Blütenkranz  
Wohl über Thäler und Bergeshöh,  
Wohl über Stadt und Fluss und See.  
Hoch ragt des Münsters Thurmespaar  
Umspielt von Schatten und Lichtern klar,  
Vom stolzen gothischen Baldachin  
Schaut Kaiser Karl auf die Lande hin.

Johannisnacht hüllt die Schläfer ein  
Und öffnet der Sage goldglänzenden Schrein  
"Fernher über See und rauschenden Fluss  
"Ziehn wisperernde Stimmen, klingt Wort  
und Gruss;  
"Durch stille Strassen dröhnt klirrender  
Schrift,  
"Von den Häusern hallt reisiger Rosse tritt,  
"Gestalten umschweben des Kaisers Bild."  
Wie schimmert die Krone, das Schwert und  
der Schild!  
Nun hebt er sich selber vom uralten Thron,

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# A Musical Retrospect.

*"There's sure no passion in the human soul,  
But finds its food in music."*

OF ALL the arts, ancient or modern, known to man, there is none so intimately associated with the development of civilization as music. Could one penetrate into the early ages, those prehistoric times which have left us no record, he would probably find some crude evidences of music, in rhythm, if not in tone, some melodic cadence, if no harmony. How or when a conception of music began is unknown, but doubtless the voices of nature were the first suggestion for "Where-soever in God's rich creation sweet music breathes in wave, or bird, or soul." And it is not an unlikely conjecture that an intuitive mimicry in man induced the first of his kind to imitate the sounds uttered by the lesser creatures about him, the roar of the cataract, or the shrieking of the winds as they swept with tempestuous fury through the primeval forests.

It is not my purpose to attempt to follow the development of the divine art from its incipency to the perfection it has attained at the present day. Music was not unknown to the Egyptians in the earliest days. The Hebrews must have had some knowledge of it during their captivity, while early in the history of Greece, music, in both instrumental and vocal forms, was an established accomplishment. Ancient Rome had its choristers in tragedies, and from the earliest times of the Christian Church, music formed an important feature of its services.

In the twelfth century Franco of Cologne first codified the uses of "measured music," and thereafter the writing of music assumed a more methodical form. Motets and Madrigals began to make their appearance. The earliest piece of music for several voices that has been found in any country is an English "Six Men's Song," contained in a manuscript ascribed to the year 1240. Not until the fifteenth century was there any evidence of that creative faculty which has since given us a world of harmony. It was only then that schools for the teaching of music were

opened, and the God-given talent found expression in secular airs. The master works of the great composers were as yet undreamed; inspiration was unborn; the soul had not yet been fired with that passion and pathos which have since held the world spellbound by their power and their charm.

Baltimore may never have been conspicuous as a musical centre, but so far back as the beginning of the last century evidence is afforded that it was not without musical culture. There were music schools, and numerous musicians of national repute. Musical attractions coming to this city, whether orchestral or operatic, were accorded generous support. Even in those early days Baltimore boasted of many talented amateurs, and musicales were not infrequent in the homes of the better families. About the year 1851, the Hayden Orchestra was organized, which had the distinction of being the first orchestra of its kind here. It was largely composed of amateurs, and concerts were given annually until about 1888, when the orchestra disbanded. While, as may be surmised, the performances fell far short of perfection, they were doubtless instrumental in creating a taste for the better form of music—so much so, that the taste outgrew the quality provided, and with the coming of such talent as the Boston Symphony Orchestra, interest in the Hayden Orchestra and other amateur organizations, abated, and led to their final disbandment. The Garland Orchestra, being of later formation, also yielded to the survival of the fittest, and disbanded some years since.

The Peabody Institute was founded by Mr. George Peabody, in 1857, and although one of the objects of his beneficence was to found an academy of music, little was effected in this by the board of trustees until several years later. The object of this academy was to diffuse and cultivate the taste for that, "the most refining of all the arts." The wish of the founder was that the trustees should have a suitable salon or hall, engage the best available talent and skill within their means, and provide the facilities necessary to the best exhibition of the art; the means

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Und über der Fluthen melodischen Chor  
Der Kaiser hebt segnend die Hände empor:  
"Zieht hinaus, ihr Wogen, zum Rheinesstrand,  
"Zieht hinaus, in's schöne, in's deutsche Land,  
"Stimmt an mit der Wellen aufjubelnden  
Klang,

"Von Treu und Ehre den ewigen Sang!"  
Da schweigt voll Ehrfurcht der eherne Laut  
Zum Throne empor steigt der Kaiser traut,  
Es schwinden die Stimmen, die Töne sacht—  
Und golden ruht die Johannisnacht.

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way arch is surmounted by a statue of  
Charles the Great, a monarch who has slept  
these many centuries. It is St. John's night  
and in the mystical moonlight the statue  
comes to life and opens its eyes on the mod-  
ern world, hears the modern sounds all  
strange, and sees dimly through the weird  
light, the houses and towers and all the won-  
derful progress of the people. The noise of

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of studying its principles, and practising its compositions, and to give periodical concerts. This academy was to be the instrument of permanent good to the society of this city. Mr. Peabody made provision for the support of this academy, but it was his wish that it should be partly sustained by pupils' tuition fees and paid admissions to the concerts. It was not, however, until the winter of 1866 or '67 that any public concert was given. During that season, under the direction of Prof. Deems, twelve concerts were given, at a cost of \$2,236.92. The receipts from the sale of tickets were \$1,024.25, leaving a deficit of \$1,212.67. It is apparent from these figures that no great amount of popular enthusiasm existed at that time, as the paid admission amounted to less than \$100.00 per concert. For several years these concerts were continued under the respective directors, but always at a deficit, until they were finally suspended for want of available funds.

The School of Music, afterwards called the Peabody Conservatory, was started in the fall of 1868, with Prof. L. H. Southard, of Boston, as the first director. He remained until 1871, when he was superseded by Mr. Asgar Hamerik, who resigned in 1898, and was succeeded by Mr. Harold Randolph, the present managing director. Under Mr. Randolph the Conservatory has accomplished more nearly the work intended by the founder than at any time in its history. The concerts have been revived with admirable artistic success; eminent artists have been induced to come here to give recitals, and musical knowledge has been disseminated and advanced by the lectures delivered by distinguished critics, authors and teachers. Despite these efforts, except upon rare occasions, the response of the public has not been commensurate with the outlay.

The Peabody Conservatory was never intended to be an elementary school, and for many years it suffered because there were no schools adequate to prepare pupils for admission to the Conservatory. This defect is now obviated by the Peabody Preparatory School, established six or eight years ago, by Miss May Garrettson Evans, and which has since become associated with the Institute. The various instrumental branches of the school to-day are in the hands of acknowledged masters—Heimendahl, Van Hulstyn, Hutcheson, Wad, Boise, Minetti, Rabold,

Barkworth—many pupils of great promise being the fruit of their tutelage.

Next to orchestral concerts the greatest factor in promoting the taste for classic compositions is chamber music, which the Kneisel Quartette has done much to popularize by periodical visits to Baltimore. About the first string quartette in this city was that composed of Metz, Mahr, Ahrend, Frank Gibson and Ross Jungnickel, which twenty-five years ago received the support of the Fricks, Lucases, Garretts, Winans, Huttons, and other leaders in the social world. Chamber music was then, one may say, an innovation here. It grew in favor, and other string quartettes were formed which provided a good school for experience, and in this connection I may modestly allude to the chamber music, which has been practised in my own home for the past twenty years. Another effort to firmly establish an orchestra in Baltimore was that of the Philharmonic Society, of which Mr. Edward W. Heimendahl was the director. Like some of its less worthy predecessors it died from inanition, and joined the shades of other laudable endeavors.

An organization which has added its influence in creating a taste for the ennobling in music is the Baltimore Oratorio Society. Its magnificent chorus is drawn from the church choirs, as well as from individuals in all classes of musical society. Its first director was Fritz Finke, who was succeeded by the present incumbent, Joseph Pache. Two oratorios a season have been given with artistic triumph, if not always with gratifying financial success.

From this superficial glance at the musical past and present of Baltimore, the conclusion may be drawn that this community is not devoid of taste or talent for the best that the divine art provides. There will some day come a man who will awake it more fully to the need of greater encouragement in this elevating and refining pleasure, and Baltimore will take her place in the country as a city of musical culture, mistress of the art which cheers, elevates and ennobles.

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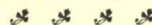
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the city's modern life and the clamor here and there, and the surprise of the monarch at the wonderful change, all suggest the dynamic effects of the middle part of the composition. The first part and the last part, in which the monarch again drops into slumber at the appearing of the dawn, are very sombre and subdued in coloring, though full of majestic dignity.



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Preislied II. Klasse.

### Des Geigers Heimkehr.

Componist, Gottfried Angerer.

Der Geiger lehnt am Lindenbaum,  
Er streicht die Fiedel wie im Traum.  
Mit schwarzen Locken zog er aus,  
Mit weissem Bart kehrt er nach Haus.

Es kennt ihn kein Mensch im Heimathsort,  
Die alte Lust ist gar verdorrt.  
Die einst gesessen beim Hochzeitschmaus,  
Die ruh'n von allen Tänzen aus.  
Die alte Linde kennt ihn allein,  
Wo er geführt den lustigen Reihn,  
Und wie er fiedelt ohne Rast,  
Da tanzen die Blätter an jedem Ast.

Auch er sehnt sich nach Schlaf und Ruh.  
Es klagt, als spielten Geister zu Gast,  
Die Blätter tanzen wie sturmgefasst.  
Die Fiedel entsinkt ihm, sein Herz erklingt.  
Horch, war das eine Saite, die springt?  
Ein Windhauch durch die Fiedel zieht,  
Er geigt dem Geiger ein Sterbelied.

—Ludwig Pfau.

Prize Song, Class II.

### The Fiddler's Return.

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## German Influence on Vocal Music in Baltimore.

VOCAL music has been fittingly termed "God's breath in the human body." (Gottes Odem in des Menschen Brust). In 1863, our prominent churches had vocal quartettes, while those of less prominence had volunteer choirs. The soloists were, as a rule, Germans or had studied vocal music in the Fatherland. Today American singers fill nearly all these positions.

German song has certainly fulfilled its mission in this country. It has crept into the heart of the nation and as a result we have American singing societies which sing as well, and very often better, than the German singing organizations. All the lovely German glees and choruses have been translated into the English language and may be sung as effectively in that tongue as in the original.

At the last Saengerfest, held in Brooklyn in July, 1900, the Musical Art Club of Baltimore, composed of only eighteen members, thirteen of whom were Americans, sang, under the leadership of Prof. David Melamet, the very difficult composition by Hegar, "Hünengräber," and won the second prize. This organization competed with German singing societies having as many as 125 singers. This was certainly a splendid tribute to the manner in which vocal music is taught in this city.

A musical organization prominent in Baltimore today is the Oratorio Society, of which Mr. Joseph Pache is the leader. This society was organized by three German-American music-loving citizens of this city—the late Otto Sutro, Mr. John Schomann and the writer of this article. In a little room over Mr. Sutro's music store, then on Baltimore street near Calvert street, the organization of the society was discussed, twelve persons having been invited to take part in forming the society. The society has now 500 members and has attained a reputation throughout the country of which Baltimoreans may justly feel proud. The Beethoven Choral Class, under the direction of Mr. Lucian Oden'hal, as well as our German singing societies, have also exerted a strong influence in moulding the music-loving tastes of our citizens.

On Friday afternoon during July and August from 1870 to 1875, hundreds of Baltimoreans went to Druid Hill Park to hear the Liederkrantz Quartette sing German melodies. This quartette, composed of Messrs. John Schomann, C. Schmidt, Stephan Steinmueller and J. Bitter, sang on the porch of the Mansion House and on Prospect Hill. Each number was received with hearty applause, which attested in the strongest manner possible the appreciation of the throng who thus made weekly pilgrimages to hear the beloved songs of the Fatherland.

German song, together with efficient vocal instruction, has truly made this city a centre of musical culture, and today no one need leave Baltimore in search of a musical education, as such institutions as the Peabody Conservatory of Music, the Maryland College of Music, the European Conservatory, the Elite School of Music, Notre Dame, the Convent of the Visitation, Mrs. Carey's School, Bryn Mawr and the Woman's College, offer exceptional facilities for acquiring a splendid musical training. The department of music which is now a feature of our public school system also promises well for the future.

Among Baltimore's vocal instructors are such well-known men in their profession as Mr. Geigan, the former leader of the Cathedral choir, Sig. Antonia Barilli, Mrs. E. Szemelenyi, Mr. F. Fink, the first leader of the Oratorio Society, Mr. Lucian Oden'hal, Mr. David Melamet, Dr. Kimball, Miss C. Rosenheim, Mr. P. Minetti, the present vocal instructor at the Peabody Conservatory of Music, Mr. Otto Simon, Mr. Edward Heimendahl, Mr. C. Davis and Mr. Joseph Pache. These leaders and teachers have done much to elevate vocal music to its present high standard in this city, and their pupils, whether in churches or temples, in comic or grand opera, have everywhere reflected credit upon their native city.

STEPHAN STEINMUELLER.

Director, Bureau of Music, Saengerfest Association.

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to his lively strains all gone, naught familiar  
but the linden tree against which he leans  
and dreamily plays; his melody expressing  
the lonely old man's longing for rest. Of a sud-  
den, life's cord snaps, and the wind passing  
across the strings of his fiddle sounds his  
dirge. Throughout all the composer gives ten-  
der and sympathetic expression to the poet's  
sentiment.

---

Preislied III. Klasse.

### Abend am Meer.

Componist, Franz Leu.

Sonne sich versenkt ins Meeres feuchte Flut,  
Sendet noch zum Gruss, letzte goldne Glut;  
Mondeslicht steigt auf, das Sternenheer er-  
wacht

Still träumend liegt das Meer;  
O einzig schöne Nacht!

—Friedrich Rhode.

---

Prize Song, Class III.

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# Baltimore, Its Size and Government.

THE City of Baltimore, in size, population and importance, the sixth in the United States, is just entering upon the era of its greatest prosperity. When originally laid off and surveyed, on January 12th, 1730, the town consisted of sixty rough acres comprised within the westernmost basin of the Patapsco on the south, the chalk hills of Saratoga and Charles streets on the north, the deep drain and gully that swept down about the present course of Liberty street on the west, and on the east by the big swamp that, bordering on Jones' Falls, ran up its western flank as far as the present Frederick street. In fifteen or twenty years the limits of the town were enlarged by additions of land, and the growth, although slow and unpromising at first, was steady. Soon the spirit of improvement took hold upon the citizens, and the industries of the little town began to thrive and prosper. In 1770 its population consisted of 17,238 persons, 4,893 of whom were slaves. In 1837 the population had increased to 90,000. The history of the earlier struggles of Baltimore, and the noteworthy events that have occurred within its confines, would fill many volumes. It is sufficient to say, for the purpose of this sketch, that at the beginning of the nineteenth century the city progressed with rapid bounds, and its growth since has been little short of remarkable. At the present day it stands as the recognized metropolis of the South, and in the first rank of the cities of the country.

In Baltimore there are now three hundred and seventy-five miles of paved streets. The real estate of the city is valued upon the tax books at \$250,872,534.00. There are ten public parks and twenty squares, with a combined area of over 1,393 acres. Nine large markets display the products of forest, field and stream in abundance. The city is illuminated by 1,576 arc lights, 651 gas lamps, and 1,106 naphtha lamps. The total assessable basis of the city, including real and personal property, securities and incorporated companies, is \$440,153,153.00. At the last United States census, taken a few years ago, the population of the city is given as 508,957, and it is estimated that at least twenty-five per cent. of this

number are of German descent. Last fall there were placed upon the books at the annual registration the names of 84,346 white voters, and 15,791 colored voters. The extent of the business interests of Baltimore may be comprehended when the statement is made that there are 6,359 manufacturing establishments in the city, 89,442 dwellings, a total of 94,801 buildings.

The public school system of Baltimore is one of which its people may well be proud, although at present the school buildings are overcrowded and in some instances badly adapted to modern needs. There are in the city 120 schools, ten of which are for colored pupils, one of these being the Colored High and Training School. Of the higher schools, there are the Baltimore City College and the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute for boys, and two High Schools for girls, one in east and one in west Baltimore. The teachers, white and colored, number 1647, with an average salary of \$606 per year; 83,415 children are enrolled as pupils. The total expense of conducting the school system amounts to \$1,289,522.00 annually, being an average cost per pupil of \$18.75. A recently introduced feature of the system is the establishment of twenty kindergartens in various sections of the city.

The City government, under the operation of the new charter, which went into effect in 1899, has been placed upon a firm business basis and its financial standing is sound and secure. In many respects this charter has revolutionized municipal management.

The Executive power of the city is vested in the Mayor and the following departments: Finance, Law, Public Safety, Public Improvements, Parks and Squares, Education, Charities and Corrections, Review and Assessment and a Division embracing Municipal Officials not included in any department. The Mayor is elected for a term of four years with a salary of \$6,000 per annum. He has the sole power of appointment of every important official in the Executive branch of the city government except the Comptroller and Register. The former, who has general super-

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City Prize—Class I. Bronze Bust.

### **Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy,**

the composer, was born in Hamburg, February 3rd, 1809, and died in Leipzig, November 4th, 1847. His talent for music was evidenced at an early age. When nine years old he gave his first concert in Berlin. At fourteen he wrote the overture to "Midsummer's Night Dream." His renown rests in a great measure upon his oratorios. Among his famous works is the music to Goethe's "Walpurgisnacht." In his "Songs Without Words," for the pianoforte, he opened a new way of beauty by throwing aside language, and replacing it with musical sentiment, and inventing charming traits of accompaniment. Mendelssohn was as much beloved for the goodness of his character as for his genius. His life was comparatively free from struggles and care.

City Prize—Class II. Bronze Bust.

### **Georg Friedrich Händel,**

the composer, was born in Halle, February 23rd, 1685, and died in London, April 13th, 1759. His father was averse to the boy studying music, and he was forced to stealthily practice. Through the intervention of the Duke of Weissenfels, who had heard the nine-year-old lad play an organ prelude, he was permitted to add music to his other studies. George I. of England, while yet Elector of Hanover, appointed Händel to the directorship of the State orchestra. Shortly thereafter, in 1710, Händel visited England,

(Concluded on Page 166.)

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vision over the financial matters of the city and without whose approval no claim of any kind whatever against the municipality can be paid, is elected by the people. The latter, who is the Register of the public debt and custodian of all moneys of the corporation, is appointed by a joint convention of both branches of the City Council.

The Legislative Department of Baltimore is vested in the two Branches of the City Council. The First Branch is composed of twenty-four members, one from each ward, who are elected for a term of two years. The Second Branch is composed of eight members two from each of the four Councilmanic Districts, and a President elected from the city at large. Four members are elected every two years for a term of four years in order that one-half of this body shall be always composed of experienced members. In this Branch is lodged the power of confirmation or rejection of the appointments of the Mayor. The salary of a councilman is \$1,000 per annum except that of the President of the Second Branch. He being Vice-Mayor of the city and a member of several important Boards, is paid \$3,000. None of the city's money can be spent for any purpose whatever until the City Council by ordinance, makes an appropriation.

The two principal municipal boards are the Board of Estimates and the Board of Awards. To the latter of these, composed of the Mayor, City Comptroller, City Register, City Solicitor and President of the Second Branch, is given absolute authority to award all contracts for city supplies or work to be done, amounting to \$500 or more. Bids are asked for by ten days advertisement in the daily papers and specifications are prepared with a view to securing the widest possible competition. Such safeguards are now placed about the letting of contracts, that the award is invariably made to the lowest responsible bidder. With the Board of Estimates, which is similarly constituted except that the City Engineer takes the place of the City Register, originates the annual ordinance of estimates, in which is included every single item of expense for the conduct of the city government for the next ensuing fiscal year and the only power of the City Council over this ordinance is to decrease, if it seems fit, the amount of the appropriations. The approval of this Board is also necessary to secure the payment of any

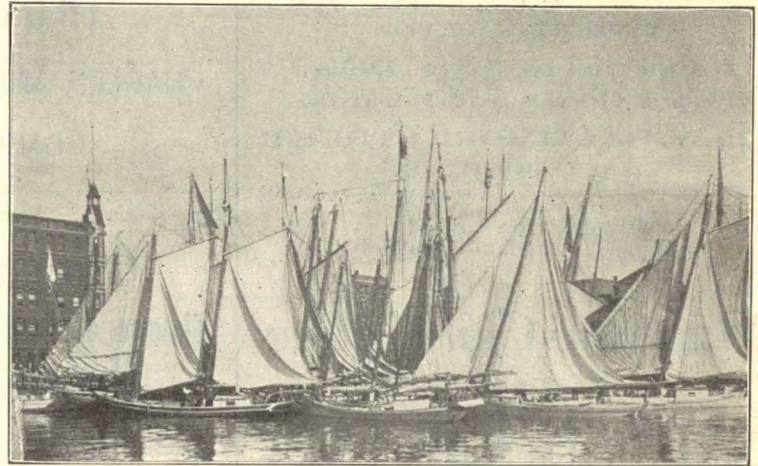
private claim and without its favorable report, no ordinance granting a public franchise can be legally passed.

The financial condition of the city is excellent. It has no floating debt and is not likely ever again to borrow money for current needs.

The bonded debt of the municipality was on January 1st, 1903, \$39,850,182.95. The amount of its Sinking Fund \$17,592,375.38. In addition, it has assets such as Water Works (costing \$12,500,000), Electrical Subways (\$1,000,000), New Court House (\$2,750,000), Schoolhouses, Engine-houses, Parks, Wharf property, Almshouse, City Hall, Jail and other public buildings.

Persons who have watched the progress of Baltimore for the last decade, expect to see the city make rapid strides within the next ten years, and it is generally recognized that her citizens have before them now their golden opportunity.

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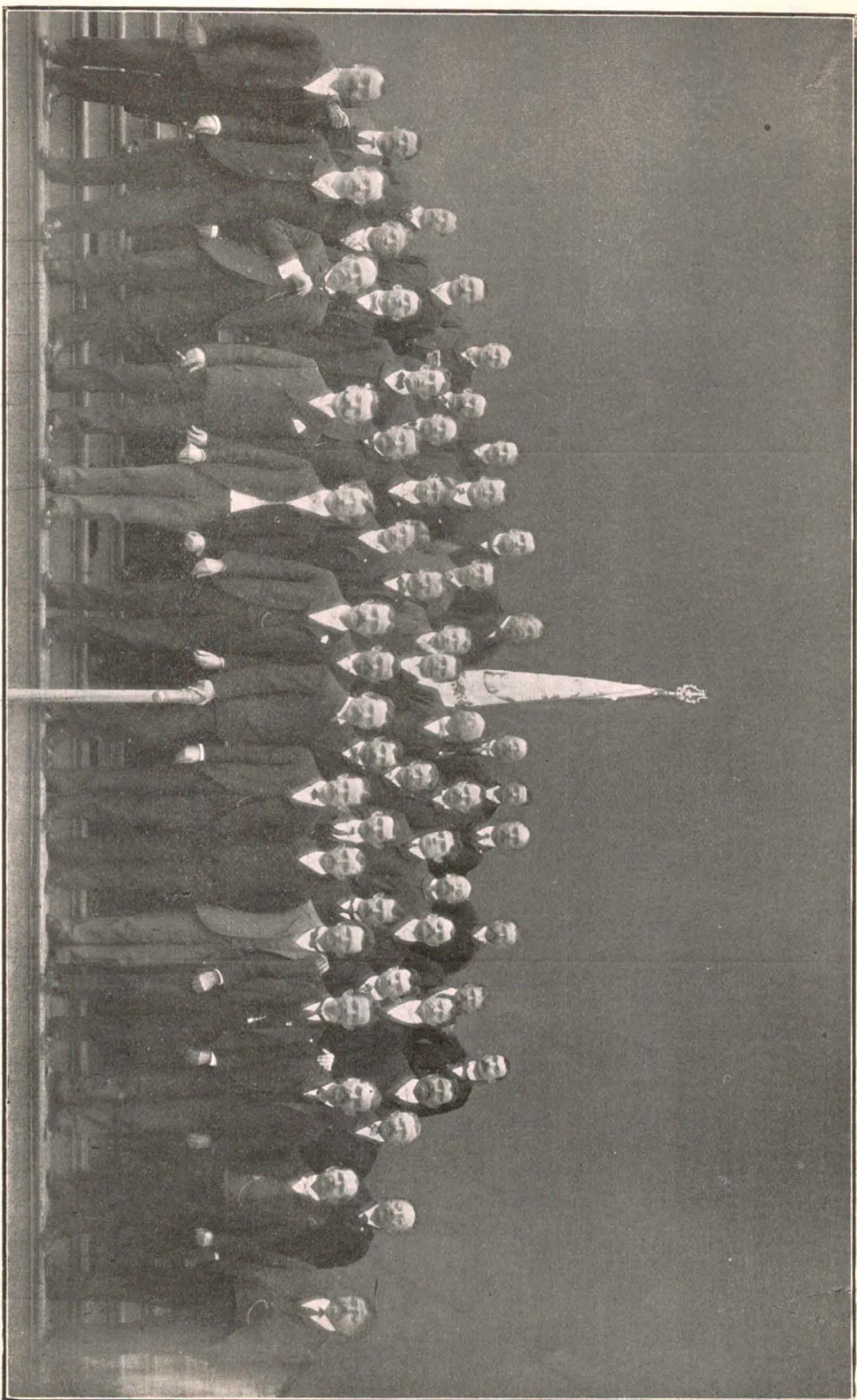
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which in the future was destined to become the field of his activity. Here, in the course of years, he wrote and produced many operas, to his loss, financially. His oratorio, “Esther,” proving a success, caused him to give more attention thereto, and others followed. In 1751 his sight began to fail. Three operations were performed without success, and when his oratorio, “Jephthah,” was to be produced, this grand old man was led into the orchestra blind. On April 6th, 1759, after attending a performance of his “Messiah,” he returned to his house, and went to bed exhausted, never rising again. On the 17th anniversary of the first performance of his “Messiah,” a little before midnight, he breathed his last. He rests in Westminster Abbey. Pope called him the “Giant Händel,” and Beethoven said he was “the greatest composer that ever lived.” His works were grand, majestic and sublime.



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## Baltimore's Trade with the South.

**B**ALTIMORE'S position as the business capital of the South has been strengthened by many years of trade and friendship. It has often been said that there is no sentiment in business; that the almighty dollar was above mere considerations of personal feeling and family ties. But Baltimore is an exception to this rule, if, indeed, it is a rule. Before and after the Civil War the city's peculiar location made it the objective point of Southern interest, material as well as social. Here has been the finest and most delightful society; here the fame of the table reached its highest perfection, and throughout the world the city was called the gastronomic metropolis of America. Over half a century ago, when Charles Dickens visited America, he put on record his conviction that Baltimore offered the best attractions in the creature comforts. This was the absolute truth. All through the South capitalists, and planters, and merchants, and men of substance generally looked forward to a trip to Baltimore as an event of the year. They brought their money here, made their purchases, and established those relations which have grown stronger with time.

Before the railroads came, all Southern navigation tended naturally to this port. The Chesapeake Bay is a magnificent inland sea two hundred miles long, with safe channels for the largest commerce. It was the nearest point to the cities of the South, and it offered the best facilities not only for the exchange of products and the obtaining of supplies, but for distributing the surplus that might be brought to it, to the towns and cities of the North and West. Even the Baltimoreans seldom realize the great importance of the Chesapeake Bay, or recall the figures of its trade. There are to-day plying between our wharves and the tributaries of the Chesapeake and the points where connections are made with the South, at least one hundred and fifty steamers, large and small, covering the enormous length of two thousand miles of water routes. The service is as prompt and regular as the schedules of railroads. There is a cheapness in their freight and passenger rates which

the railroads cannot equal, and through which a vast tonnage is brought to the city, and an enormous quantity of goods is taken into such places as West Point, Norfolk and Portsmouth for distribution throughout the South. Baltimore, for instance, receives more corn than any port in the world, and its distributing trade in dry goods and notions ranks among the very first of American cities.

In the larger railroad development of the South the Northern objective point was always Baltimore. There is a nominal stop at the Potomac river, but in reality the bulk of the business for many years came to this city. In this development few persons realize what an important factor Baltimore capital has been. There is a saying among our business men that there is a Baltimore dollar in every rail laid in the South. The aggregate of Baltimore investments in the South approaches two hundred millions of dollars in steam railroads, trolley lines, electric lighting plants, cotton factories, lumber interests, and all the big enterprises which have lifted the South from the bankruptcy following the Civil War to the present prosperity, which has become a miracle of growth and intelligently-directed energy. Necessarily, this close participation of money in the vital affairs of the South brings to the city the Southerners who are forming or enlarging important undertakings. The amount of capital may be thousands, or it may be millions, but Baltimore is the first place thought of when the money is to be raised. Of course, the South is more independent financially than it has ever been, but it still needs help in its big operations, and Baltimore is the city where the assistance is generally obtained. More Southern securities are held by Baltimore capitalists than are held in any other city in the United States, not excepting New York. Indeed, one of the important transportation lines of the South is practically owned in Baltimore.

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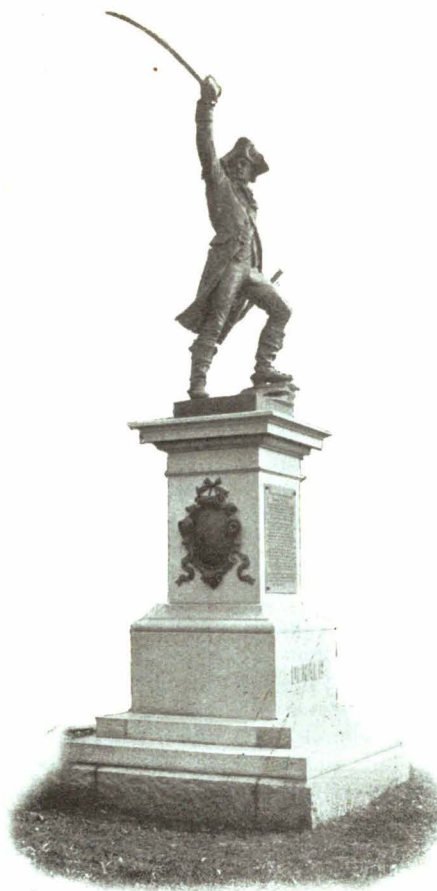


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ery from Baltimore is used in the planting, the harvesting and the marketing of the crops, which are hauled over railroads, or carried on steamboats, largely owned by Baltimore capital. Thousands of the homes have in them materials secured from Baltimore; furniture from this city, and pianos from Baltimore factories.

Closely allied with business are other important relations. For instance, thousands of the young men and women are educated in this city. They come to our universities, our medical, law, musical and dental schools; they participate largely in the life of the city, and add wonderfully to the brightness and attractiveness of our society. No city in the United States can excel Baltimore in educational facilities. There is another connection as important in its way as the professional schooling. Southerners of both sexes come to Baltimore for their practical training in our stores, offices and factories. There is no better training anywhere in the world. Baltimore methods are not as spectacular as those of some other places, but their thoroughness has given them a standing wherever intelligent effort and solid methods are appreciated. The young man who receives a practical business experience in this city is fitted to hold his own anywhere. This is an age of specialism, but even the specialist needs that broader knowledge which comes from knowing how to do the general things in the places where he works. He gets that experience in his Baltimore education. So, in a way, we are constantly educating our own business agents. They take their new places in the South, build up their own successes, and hold important positions in their communities, and with it all they keep that constant thought of Baltimore which inevitably sends to this city an enormous amount of trade.

But, after all, in business, cheapness must be the test, and there is where Baltimore has an indestructible advantage. To illustrate this we may refer to the matter of imports. The ships from all ports of the world come directly to its wharves. The charges are small compared to those of other ports, and the goods reach the wholesale dealers with less expense upon them than in any other place. And this is not the only gain. The average of expense in Baltimore is far less than in most American cities. Rents are lower, living is cheaper, and the cost of doing business is thus brought practically to a minimum. As a conse-

quence, the merchant in this city is able to meet all competition, and to do better for his customers while making a living profit for himself. Similar conditions apply to our manufactured products. We can do better at less cost than any other city. This must not be taken to mean that mere cheapness is the city's largest qualification. Nowhere in the world are the business standards higher than they are here. These require an average excellence in the products that call for the best skill and workmanship. And thus along with the other advantages we have the superior quality of our goods, especially in manufactures. Baltimore stoves heat the houses, Baltimore bells call the people to church, Baltimore musical instruments provide the home entertainment. And thus it goes until we find that the influences which radiate from this city reach practically every detail of Southern life.

There are imposing figures to prove all this, and taken together they show hundreds of millions of dollars, not only of permanent investment, but of annual trade. The result is more than a fine income for the city; it brings those delightful Southern influences which keep Baltimore youthful, vigorous and appreciative. Life here is very good. Modern competition has not squeezed the sweetness out of it. It is a city of homes, with a people who do not grow old before their time, but who maintain a cheerful interest in the world, and enjoy associating with one another, and with visitors from all points of the compass, who come here either for business or pleasure, or for both. There is no diminution of the real hospitality which long ago made Baltimore famous. Even when it has a business end there is a cordiality about it which pleases both host and guest, and makes those friendships which mean so much to the happiness and satisfaction of mankind.

ERNEST KNABE, Jr.

---

1816—June 17—The "Gaslight Company of Baltimore" was formed. It was the first company in the United States to manufacture gas for street and general use.

1827—April 24—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was organized, being the first railroad company organized in the United States.



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# Baltimore's Industrial Preeminence.

THE industries of Baltimore are varying and unlike most other cities—do not drift in one direction. Most other industrial cities produce exclusively certain articles, and in such branches are therefore, collectively, ahead of Baltimore. There are cities which, for instance, manufacture more iron and steel products, still, Baltimore can boast of at least three establishments in that line which compare favorably, if they do not exceed, the product of similar plants in other cities. One of these firms, besides its extensive manufacture of bridge and structural steel and iron material, building of elevators, etc., stands preeminent among all other manufacturers in the world as builders of gasometers and gas-manufacturing plants. Another firm is the acknowledged leader of gearing machinery in this country, and still another concern which may be justly claimed as belonging to Baltimore, being situated in the suburbs of this city, must be classed among the largest combined steel-rail and ship-building establishments in the world. When the great Krupp gun arrived in this country to be shipped to the Chicago Exposition, it had to be sent through this port because this plant possessed the only crane large enough to lift it out of the hold of the boat. This firm also undertook to build the immense government dry-dock for the mouth of the Mississippi river, and astounded the whole world in successfully towing such a colossus to its destination. A larger one is to be built by the same firm for a United States government port in the Philippine Islands, intended to hold the largest ships afloat, and will be transported in the same manner as the first mentioned. Considering that the extensive shipbuilding department of this concern is only a branch of its general business, that of its steel works, turning out on an average thirty thousand tons of steel rails per month, it may be justly claimed that this establishment in its combined industries stands ahead of all others.

There are other industries of Baltimore which excel those of other cities. Its straw hat factories turn out more hats than all the other fac-

tories in this country. Its cotton duck mills supply over half of all this material used on land and sea. Its tin can factories turn out more cans than all the rest of America, and its packing and canned goods establishments are the largest in America. It is also an undisputed fact that this city produces nearly two-thirds of overalls and workingmen's jackets sold in this country, and the manufacturing of men's shirts has taken gigantic proportions. It is also a noted fact that one of the oldest Baltimore business houses is the largest combined millinery, laces and white goods establishment in America, if not in the world. It was in the City of Baltimore where the first telegraphic message ever sent, "What God Hath Wrought," was received. Another epoch-making invention, the linotype, which has revolutionized printing, was brought to light in this city. The late Ottmar Mergenthaler, its inventor, although born in Germany was a Baltimorean, and it may be fittingly inserted in this Souvenir, that he was, as a member of the Liederkrantz, an active singer, and as an officer of the Baltimore Saengerfest of 1888 was one of the principal workers in making that festival a great success.

While Baltimore has laid undisputed claim to the fact of having within its borders operated the first electrical railway ever built, it was again in the city of Baltimore where the first electrical locomotives were used, and are still in use to haul railroad trains of as high as forty loaded cars, through a three-mile tunnel under the city to avoid the smoke of the steam locomotives.

Baltimore's citizens are, however, not only progressive and successful business men, but they are possessed also of artistic tastes, as is evidenced by the general interest being manifested in the Saengerfest. All business organizations, labor bodies and associations of various kinds evinced the liveliest interest in the plans for the festival.

LEOPOLD H. WIEMAN,  
President, Saengerfest Association.

A. W. HARRISON  
ELECTROTYPYPER,  
ENGRAVER,

Cor. Charles and Lombard Sts.

Baltimore, Md.

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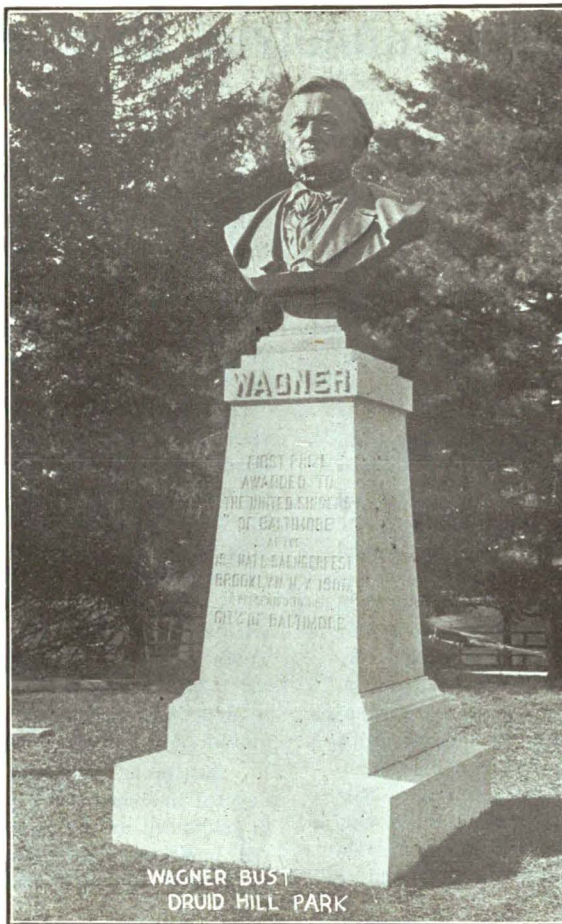
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BRANCH STORE: 28 West Street  
Telephone 2563. Annapolis, Md.



# Commercial Advantages of Baltimore.

**B**ALTIMORE ranks sixth among the great cities of the United States in commerce and industry, as also fifth in size of population.

Its commerce, famed throughout the world, first made known by its fast-sailing clipper ships and from its wonderful location. It is the natural outlet for the granaries of the West, and is the largest shipping point for grain in the United States. Baltimore is a great market for corn, and is favorably known throughout Europe for its absolute reliability of grade and uniformity of quality. Merchants from Sweden to Spain, and from the Rhine provinces of Germany to the most Western part of Ireland, have confidence and trust in regard to Baltimore shipments, and the growth of this industry has resulted in inducing hundreds of enterprising men to engage in it, who may be seen any day on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce, one of the strongest and most representative organizations in the country.

Baltimore is nearer Chicago than New York, 150 miles; to St. Louis, 210 miles; nearer to Pittsburg, 240 miles, and is the natural distributing point to the great South; hence its advantages for shipping its manufactured product by rail and water is unexcelled.

The North German Lloyd and other trans-Atlantic lines, covering all parts of the world, run to this port.

Its industrial developments have kept steadily and firmly ahead. It leads in the manufacture of clothing, and is the largest packing and fruit canning market in the world. The products of the Chesapeake Bay—Oysters, fish and crabs—and Maryland fruits and vegetables are sold everywhere.

Ores are extensively imported and shipped from inland, and one of the largest copper refining industries in the United States has long flourished here. Its tobacco manufacturing industry is not equalled elsewhere in the United States.

Baltimore, by reason of its close proximity to the coal fields, the

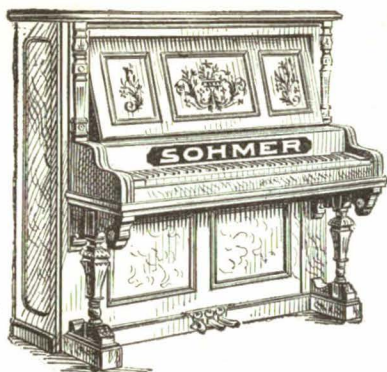
State of Maryland being one of the large bituminous, as well as anthracite coal-producing States, the general contentment of its prosperous mechanics in conjunction with its conservative but enterprising and wide-awake merchants and manufacturers, have made the city a teeming place of manufacturing activity.

In every department of human endeavor, activity, commerce, trade and invention, German brawn and brain has held equal rank in making Baltimore the great city it is, and which is destined in the near future to rank ahead of the position it has already acquired.

FRANK A. FURST.



Off for Germany.

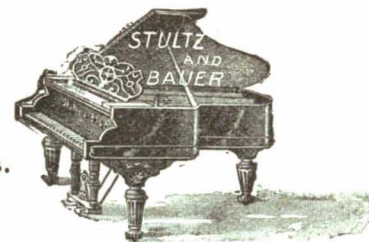


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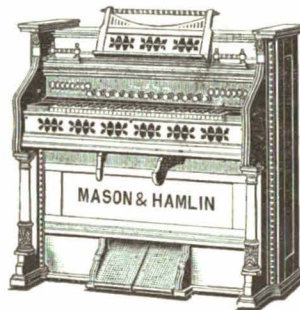
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The recognized  
musical standard  
of the World.

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**ALL KINDS OF BARRELS**  
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**BALTIMORE.**

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**WHISKEY BARRELS,**  
**CASKS & KEGS . . . .**  
**NEW AND OLD.**

Tanks of all sizes made to order.  
Iron and Wood Towers.  
1210-1214 South Sharp Street,  
near West,  
BOTH 'PHONES. BALTIMORE, MD.

United Singers of Brooklyn.

## Dem Rhein mein Lied.

Wie bist du herrlich, deutscher Rhein,  
Im Morgenroth, im Abendgold!  
Es dringt mir tief in's Herz hinein  
Dein Bild, so wunderbar, so hold.  
In deinen Wellen spiegeln sich  
Die Felsenhöh'n, der grüne Wald,  
Bald Stadt, bald Dörfchen wonniglich,  
Bald Schloss, gleich einer Traumgestalt.

Blühen in Frühling, die Thäler, die Auen,  
Strömst du hellglänzend durch's sonnige Land,  
Immer so möcht ich dich liebend beschauen,  
Immer dich preisend am grünenden Strand.  
Tönen dann herrlich an dir die Gesänge,  
Dringen sie warm in die Herzen hinein,  
Fühl' ich dass immer so liebliche Klänge  
Heimisch nur sind an dem fröhlichen Rhein!

Tön' aus Herzensdrang,  
Heute mein Gesang,  
Will ihn fröhlich weih'n  
Ja dir, o Vater Rhein!

—Wilh. Walter.

## A Song of the Rhine.

A masterpiece of descriptive verse in which  
the composer vies with the poet in expressing  
a sincere appreciation of the many beauties  
of the "German Rhine." A stanza of this  
song is to be found on page 2 ante.

A. PFEIL

W. L. ORR

## A. PFEIL & COMPANY

Wholesale Dealers in

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**WHISKEY AND BEER WORK A SPECIALTY**

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**Steam Cigar Box Manufacturer**

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1001 & 1003 China St., Near Hamburg,  
Baltimore, Md.

Established 1869.

Chas. Fortenbaugh

## BOX MANUFACTURER

636, 638 & 640 W. Pratt Street

Telephone 1030.

BALTIMORE.



# The Public School System of Baltimore.

THE Educational Chapter of the Baltimore City Charter, adopted in the year 1898, provides for a board of nine school commissioners, a superintendent of public instruction, and one or more assistants, a supervisor of public buildings, and school visitors, one or more for each school. It provides for a separation of educational from business affairs and lays down the broad principles upon which both are to be conducted. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is the executive officer of the Board. In the work of supervision he is aided by two assistants, one for the eastern half of the city and the other for the western half, and by twenty-four principals, one for each of the twenty-four groups into which the elementary schools of the city are divided. A group of schools consists ordinarily of a central school enrolling children in the upper grades, and a number of primary schools whose pupils go to the central school after completing three or four years' work, though this does not hold for the newer buildings. The present tendency is to have all grades actually under one roof. All the schools of a group are regarded as practically one school being managed by one principal. In disciplinary and executive matters the principal is assisted by one vice-principal in each building. Each teacher is directly responsible to the principal and each principal is directly responsible to the superintendent and his assistants.

The Public Schools are classified as kindergartens, enrolling children who are not quite ready for regular grade work; elementary schools, covering eight years' work; and secondary schools, providing four years' work. Pupils are classified according to working power so that they may advance through the course at their normal rate of speed. Many pupils complete the elementary course in seven years, and even six years, and the secondary school work in three or three and a half years, while others require the average time, and still others more than the average time. The school is made to fit the pupil.

Sewing has for several years been taught by special teachers to girls in grades three to eight inclusive. Drawing is taught in every

grade both in the elementary and high schools. Cooking is taught to girls of the seventh and eighth grades in about one-half of the schools. It is the purpose of the Board to extend this useful feature of school work. Elementary manual training is carried on in connection with drawing in all of the lower grades. In the intermediate grades no fixed course is laid down, but the teachers voluntarily do much to encourage construction work with reed, raffia, clay, Venetian iron, thin wood, etc. Shops are provided at central points in which boys of the seventh and eighth grades work at the bench for an hour and a half each week, while the girls are in the cooking schools. Music is carefully taught throughout the entire school course, from the first grade to the twelfth.

Five high schools are maintained at public expense. The Baltimore City College for boys and the Eastern and Western High Schools for girls have almost identical programs of study. They aim to furnish pupils whose school life will end with the secondary school a sound fundamental education; to give those who mean to devote themselves to teaching in the elementary schools the proper general training preparatory to the special course in the Teachers' Training School; to afford those who seek it special preparation for entering college. The Baltimore Polytechnic Institute belongs to that class of institutions known elsewhere as manual training high schools. It was the first institution of its kind in the United States to be supported at public expense. Besides giving to students a sound general education, it aims to give boys that helpful and highly valuable manual training which broadens education and conduces to dexterity, contrivance and invention. To this end, the time usually devoted to Greek and Latin is in this school employed, during two years of the course, in carpentry, sheet metal and light forge exercises. These exercises cover what is known as manual training, and are given with special reference to their educational value. The school undertakes to give pupils in the third and fourth years such studies in mathematics, physics and chemistry, and such mechanical exercises in applied manual training, as will fit them for teaching in manual training schools, for immediate and remunerative employment in the drafting room, or for



# MARYLAND STEEL CO.

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Steel Rails and Billets, Pig Iron.

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Iron and  
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MICHIGAN,	10,000 tons	EUROPE,	5,500 tons
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engagement in the wide field of electrical and mechanical engineering, or, for entrance to advanced standing into an institution of technology should a higher technical education be desired. The Colored High and Training School admits to its classes both boys and girls. The courses of study followed are similar to those offered in the other secondary schools, differing chiefly in the wider opportunity given to girls to choose industrial work, such as cooking, dressmaking, millinery, etc.

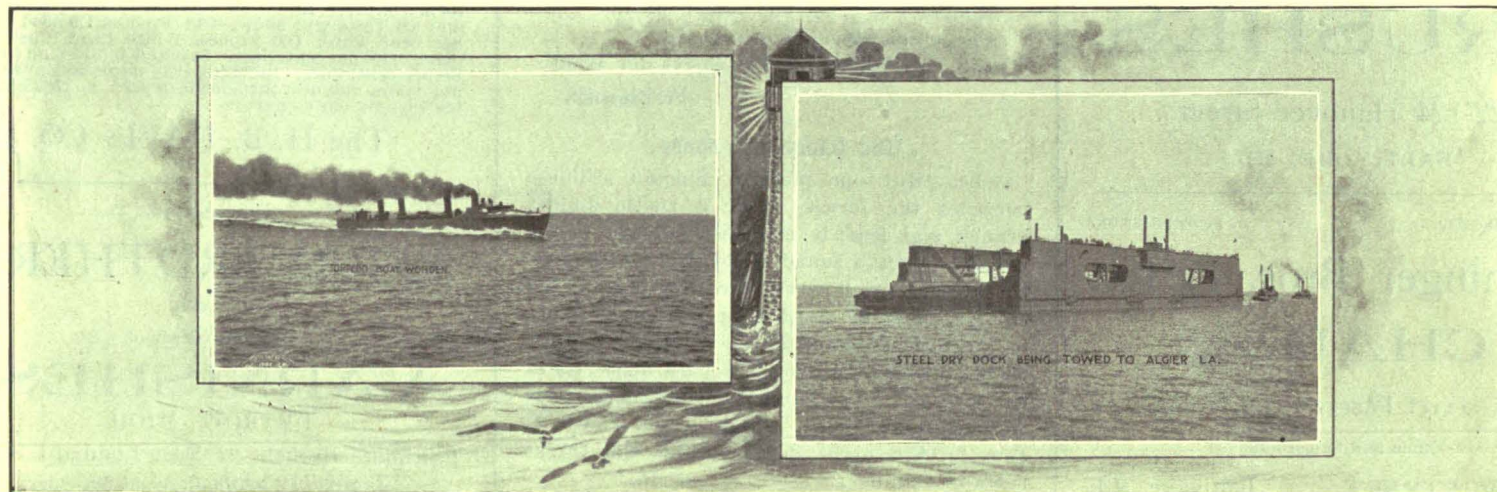
#### Baltimore School Statistics:

Population of Baltimore, United States Census.....	508,957
Basis of School Taxation.....	\$329,651,426.00
School Tax .....	.41%
Total amount paid out for current expenses in 1902, including salaries and supplies for night schools and day schools .....	\$1,243,434.50
Number of pupils belonging December 31, 1902.....	66,399
Number of pupils enrolled during the year ending December 31, 1901 .....	83,415

BUILT IN MARYLAND.

Number of pupils enrolled during the year ending December 31, 1902 .....	88,528
Increase .....	5,113
Percentage of attendance on enrollment.....	84%
Number of teachers December 31, 1902.....	1,679
Decrease .....	32
Number of schools December 31, 1902.....	111
Number of houses occupied by schools.....	129
Number of houses owned by the city.....	100
Amount paid for rented houses (1902).....	\$11,294.22
Cost of tuition per pupil in Elementary Schools.....	\$16.70
Cost of tuition per pupil in High Schools..... (average)	69.56
Cost of tuition per pupil in all schools.....	20.36

JAMES H. VAN SICKLE,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.



Trial trip of the Torpedo Boat Worden on Chesapeake Bay making thirty knots an hour.

Floating Dry Dock made for the United States Government, largest in existence.

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## Hochamt im Walde.

Wie ist's im Wald so Kirchenstill,  
Kein Baum, kein Blatt sich rühren will,  
Die Bäume schau'n so ernst darein,—  
Es muss im Wald wohl Sonntag sein.

Ein Glockenton klingt durch die Luft,  
Und rings erhebt sich Blüthenduft,  
Die Bäume säuseln lind darein  
Es sollte wohl gesungen sein.

Auf rauscht der Wald voll Majestät,  
Wie Bibelwort und still Gebet,  
Vorüber rauscht mit Macht der Strom,  
Ein Hochamt ist's im Waldesdom!

Anbetend steh und lausche ich,  
Ringsum so ernst und feierlich!  
Ferne der Glocke Ton verhallt,  
Die Nacht beginnt! es schläft der Wald!

—Fr. Brunoldt.

## The Woodland Mass.

A beautiful tone picture. Solemn stillness pervades the forest, never a rustle amidst branch and leaf; it must be Sabbath in the woods. Then a sound as of distant chimes, the incense of flowers, the swaying of the trees, a murmur as of song, gradually rising to majestic volume; all as if 'twere "Bible-word and silent prayer," "a high mass 'tis in the forest dome." The passing wanderer feels the spell and joins in the devotion. The bells subside; the night descends and the forest rests in slumber.

180

Hirshberg, Hollander & Co.

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— Factory —

629-631-633 W. Pratt St.

— Stores and Office —

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Baltimore, Md.

## Purest Paint Made

100 Per Cent. Pure.

This Paint Free of Cost if found to contain other than following guarantee: This Package of Davis' Best Prepared Paint contains no adulteration in any form whatever, and when analyzed, our Outside White and all Tints will show:—Old Process Linseed Oil 100 per cent. Pure. Old Process White Lead (Basic Carbonate) 100 per cent. Pure. Selected White Zinc (Oxide) 100 per cent. Pure. Including the necessary pure tinting colors and best turpentine dryer. To this guarantee we affix our signature.

The H. B. DAVIS CO.

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— Manufacturers of —

## VARNISHES.

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Baltimore Branch, 22 East Lombard Street.

JAMES C. ADAMS, Resident Manager.



# Maryland as a Place of Residence.

MARYLAND glories in an exceptionally mild and healthy climate, due chiefly to the close proximity of the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf Stream. Winter practically continues only two months—January and February, while Spring is always agreeable. Even the warm days of summer are made pleasant by cool nights.

A magnificent Autumn, often called "Indian Summer", follows the summer, thus making it possible for the farmer to work almost throughout the entire year. In Maryland, the farmer does not, as in the Northwest, have to sit behind a stove for seven months and spend all he has earned in the other five months. The average temperature for the year in the eastern part of the State is 58 degrees F., in the south, 56 degrees, in the north central, 52 degrees, and in the west, 50 degrees to 53 degrees.

There is perhaps no State in the Union that possesses a greater abundance of natural advantages. It has been fittingly termed "the land of the forest and the rock, of the broad, blue bay and the mighty river".

In proportion to its area, its coast line is more extensive than that of any other of the States. Its bay affords employment to thousands of men and yields delicacies which have made the State famous everywhere. Its soil is fertile; vegetables and fruits are produced in abundance.

Maryland is literally studded with beautiful landscapes. Down where the State is flanked on one side by the Potomac river and on the other by the Delaware river, and where the beautiful Susquehanna flows into the bay, the scenery is a grand panorama of well-cultivated farms and orchards, of winding streams and deeply-shaded woods. From the mountains to the sea, the State has been blessed by nature with all that tends to please the eye and command the admiration of man. To these natural advantages may be added the charm of a refined and hospitable people, quick transportation by rail and steamer, unsurpassed public and private schools, churches of every denomination, and a location convenient to the Nation's Capital and the great cities of the East.

Baltimore, with a population of over 500,000, is the most important

city of the State. It is situated at the head of navigation on the Patapsco river, about fourteen miles from the Chesapeake Bay, and one hundred and seventy miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It offers many advantages as a commercial centre in its natural location, in its economic conditions and in the liberal policy of its municipal administration. Owing to its favorable geographical location, Baltimore is convenient of access by land and water. Two of the great railroads of the country connect it with agricultural and mining sections of the South and West, while numerous lines of steamships have developed a most important and ever-broadening foreign and coastwise trade.

As a port of export, Baltimore occupies a leading position. The total value of the breadstuffs exported from the city from July 1, 1901, until January 31, 1902, according to the official reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, was \$21,330,972, against \$36,540,226 from New York, \$17,120,93 from Philadelphia and \$16,548,588 from Boston and Charleston. It will thus be seen that Baltimore is surpassed only by New York as a point of export.

The principal industries of the city include oyster and fruit packing, the making of ready-made clothing, shirts, overalls, fertilizers, straw goods, cotton duck, iron, copper, tobacco, drugs, clay products, ship building, marble and stone work, lumber and furniture making. With its large percentage of foreign-born population, especially German, Baltimore attracts and retains as citizens the greater number of German immigrants who come to this country with the intention of making Maryland their home.

Cumberland, Frederick and Hagerstown are towns of over 10,000 inhabitants and are noted for their manufacturing industries. Annapolis, with a population of about 9,000, is the capital of the State. In that historic city are to be found the United States Naval Academy buildings, St. John's College and the State House, an interesting building of the Colonial period. It was in the historic Senate Chamber of the State



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### Das Ewige Lied.

Weisst du, was die Blumen flüstern,  
Weht ein Lüftchen drüber hin?  
Weisst du was die Quellen singen,  
Wenn sie durch die Thäler ziehn?

In der Luft im Walde vor?  
Weisst du was in Lüften klinget,  
Lauschet still dein trunknes Ohr?  
Was sich frohe Vögel singen,

Weisst du was die Sterne sprechen  
Einsam in der heil'gen Nacht?  
Weisst du, was dann für ein Sehnen  
Dir in tiefer Brust erwacht?

Ach, es ist der Geist der Liebe,  
Der durch Erd' und Himmel zieht;  
Von der Ew'gen Liebe klinget  
Durch die Welt das Ew'ge Lied.

—Chr. Böhmer.

### The Song Everlasting

treats in sympathetic tones of the all-pervad-  
ing spirit of love, which finds its echo in the  
murmur of the brook, the song of the birds,  
and the sighing of the wind; the flowers whis-  
per it, and the bright stars declare the heav-  
enly origin of the sweet longing that thrills the  
human breast.



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**House** that General Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army.

Westminster, Rockville, Laurel and Havre de Grace are popular places of residence, as are also Elkton, Chestertown, Centreville and Denton. Easton and Cambridge are centers of traffic for the country drained by the Tuckahoe, Tred Avon and Choptank rivers. Salisbury is a growing town, and Princess Anne, Snow Hill and Pocomoke City are likewise progressive places. Crisfield in Somerset county is a centre of activity in that part of the Peninsula.

To farmers, Maryland offers special inducements. Farming throughout the State is becoming more and more varied every year, and dairying, stock-breeding, poultry and sheep raising are industries which are conducted profitably by many in connection with farming. Grass, wheat, oats, corn, rye, tobacco and fruit are produced in all parts of the State. Frederick is the most productive of all the counties in the United States in wheat and corn. Garrett and Allegheny counties are great coal producing regions.

In all parts of the State, but especially in the vicinity of Baltimore and on the Eastern Shore, **there** are many thousands of acres of land devoted to the raising of garden truck, such as peas, asparagus, watermelons, spinach, sweet and white potatoes, string beans, tomatoes, celery and beets. In the counties on the Eastern Shore the raising of strawberries has of late years become of the greatest importance to the people of that garden spot of the State. During the season over 100 carloads of strawberries are shipped daily from the Eastern Shore counties to the Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston markets. The value of this crop alone at the present time exceeds the combined value of all its products, including pine wood thirty years ago. The cultivation of the strawberry has become so profitable that it now yields from \$50 to \$300 per acre. Asparagus is also a favorite and profitable crop on the Eastern Shore and is shipped in large quantities to the principal cities of the East.

The Eastern Shore has a great trunk railway with connections along its entire length—the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania railroad—which furnishes cheap, direct and comfortable transportation to Philadelphia, New York and other Eastern cities, which are markets for fruits

and vegetables. The Queen Anne's Railroad and the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway traverses the Peninsula from East to West, and by its own steamboats connects direct with Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay is a great river valley, which, while not as large as that of the Nile or Ganges, nevertheless supports in comfort and prosperity an ever-increasing population. It receives the drainage of a vast area of fertile land, stretching over the meadows and hillsides of nearly one-third of New York and nearly all of the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. The most valuable part of the soil of this great tract of rich farming land ultimately finds its way into the bay, forming oyster mud—a natural fertilizer on which the oyster fattens and multiplies.

The prospective settler may have his choice of mountain land, hilly land or flat land, broken or unbroken land, the prices varying according to its conditions and the improvements upon it. A farmer in Maryland on a farm of from 40 to 60 acres can earn a more comfortable living than can a farmer in the Northwestern States who has 200 acres. Farmers who want to possess a little estate of their own, and devote themselves to agricultural pursuits, ought by all means secure land in Maryland. The farmer who has a few thousand dollars to invest in a farm in Maryland on which he intends to live is assured of a comfortable future. But even if the prospective settler has only from \$600 to \$800 he can get a good start in Maryland and by dint of industry and economy may become both independent and prosperous.

A settler on a farm of from 40 to 60 acres with the members of his own family to perform the labor, can make a comfortable living for himself and them. No matter what the character or extent of the products may be they can be transported cheaply, as railroads and steamboats run in all directions and charge low rates. The farmer may in fact transport his own produce to market in his own sailing vessel. The self-respecting, upright settler from abroad who wishes to settle in this State can feel assured of a genuine Maryland welcome and look forward to a comfortable and prosperous future.

HERMAN BADENHOOP,

Secretary, Maryland State Bureau of Immigration.



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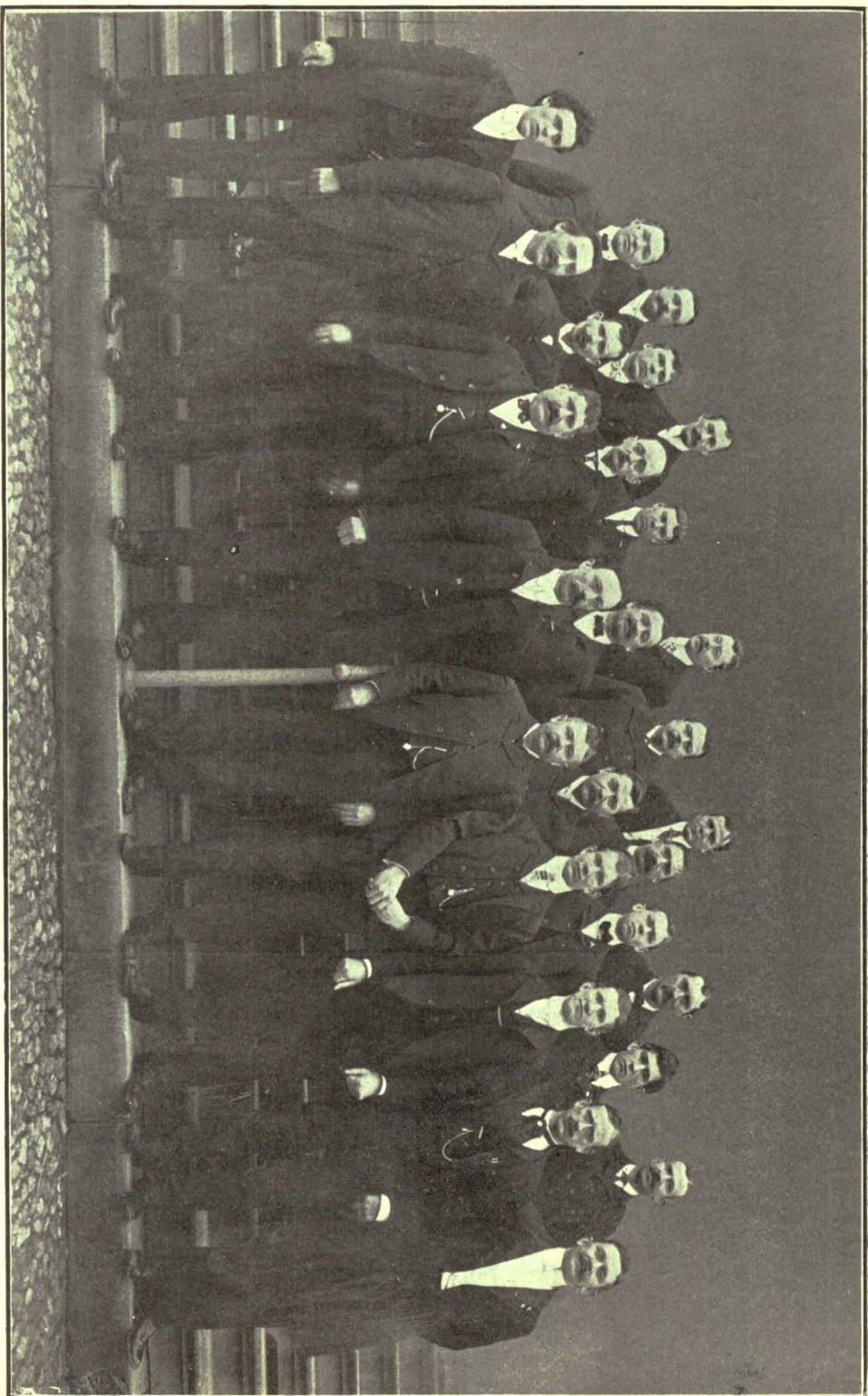
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### Mein Lied.

Im silbernen Mondlicht wallte der Rhein,  
Ein Posthorn klang in der Ferne;  
Wir sahen uns tief in die Augen hinein,  
Und leuchtend standen die Sterne.  
Da hast du mir schluchzend dein Lieben be-  
kannt,

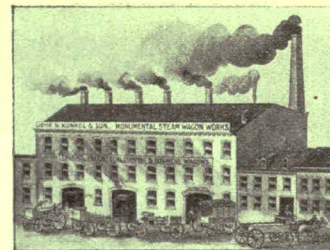
Wie hat es so süß mir geklungen!  
Dann bin ich gefahren durch's blühende Land  
Und habe begeistert gesungen:  
Du strahlender Himmel, wie bist du so tief,  
Du blühende Erde, wie wurdest du weit,  
Dieweilen ich träumte, dieweilen ich schlief!  
Gegrüßt, seid gegrüßt! 's ist ja Frühlingszeit!

Und wieder blühte der Holder im Thal,  
Und wieder zum Rhein ging mein Wandern;  
Da sah ich Dich heimlich zum letzten Mal,  
Da hingst du am Arm eines Andern.  
Ich weiss nicht, war es ein Schmerzensschrei  
Der schrill durch die Stille geklungen?  
Da zogen wandernde Burschen vorbei,  
Die haben mein Lied mir gesungen:  
Du strahlender Himmel, wie bist du so tief,  
Du blühende Erde, wie wurdest du weit,  
Dieweilen ich träumte, dieweilen ich schlief!  
Gegrüßt, seid gegrüßt! 's ist ja Frühlingszeit!

Es werden die Blumen verblüh'n und vergeh'n,  
Man wird mich vergessen, begraben,

(Concluded on Page 188.)

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# What the Germans Have Done for Science.

**I**N this era of progress, when each new day places to the credit of science some new glory of discovery, some great achievement, the watchword "Onward" is plain to read. But a glance backward through the vista of the history of science, focuses our eyes upon him who was the first in the onward movement, the great leader, the maker of modern science, a German, Alexander von Humboldt, who left to the whole world a legacy of inestimable value. Germany had already given to the world the great astronomer, Kepler. Halle had predicted the return of comets. Kircher had invented the magic lantern, the predecessor of the stereopticon. Otto von Guericke had invented the first electrical machine, proved the pressure of the atmosphere, and made the air pump and the air-balance.

It was not, however, until Humboldt appeared, a glorious star of the first magnitude, that science was established upon a definite basis. It is impossible to consider modern science in any of its phases without recurring again and again to Humboldt, who first broke the bonds of slavery to authority, who encouraged free inquiry and instituted independent research. His investigations of the earth itself give us a comprehensive knowledge of physical geography and of that all-embracing science of our globe, comparative geography. Every textbook in geography bears the impress of his great mind, without which it would be but a list of statistics and localities. The result of his five years' travel in America, than which no period of his life had more powerful influence upon education and knowledge, has won him the title of "the scientific discoverer of America." His literary works on geography, physiology, botany, zoology, comparative anatomy, astronomy, scenery and maps, antiques, aboriginal races, etc., are voluminous, and were published by himself at an expense of not less than \$250,000. His immortal *Cosmos*, begun when he was twenty-three and finished at ninety, is a mirror of his stupendous mind, and a unique work in scientific literature. Humboldt ranks with Plato and Aristotle, Karl Ritter,

a companion of Humboldt, from the master's material, re-constructed the whole science of geography.

With the spirit of research well-established began the nineteenth century. No era has been more prolific of scientific discoveries, no European people have made so substantial an advance as the Germans. Ohm proved the relation of the electric current to electro-motor forces and established Ohm's law. Dr. Werner Siemens, a pioneer in electric arts, brought out the Siemens armature, an innovation more valuable than any made up to that time. Alteneck produced "drum-windings" for induction coils. Bunsen's carbon battery led to electric illumination. In 1833 Gauss, the great mathematician, and Weber, both illustrious physicists, established a successful working telegraph line two or three miles long. The system was further developed by Steinheil in 1837. Geissler and Hittorf, by their invention of vacuum tubes, opened the way for the discovery by Roentgen of the X-rays, by which hidden objects could be photographed. The wireless telegraphy of today is a direct outcome of Hertz's experiments on electrical waves. The doctrine of the "conservation of energy" was formulated by Robert Mayer, who is regarded as the originator of the mechanical theory of heat. To Helmholtz, the great physicist, physiologist and mathematician, we owe the ophthalmoscope. The modern science of thermodynamics, regarding the mathematical relation between heat and mechanical energy, upon which is constructed the whole theory of heat engines, is due to Clausius. The science of spectrum analysis was made substantially what it is today, by Kirchoff and Bunsen, whose discovery of the chemistry of the spectrum and invention of the spectroscope established a new era in astronomy and led to the most valuable discoveries in chemistry. Fraunhofer perfected the theory of lenses, and by his investigations of the chemistry of the sun proved that it is not a habitable body. He made the wonderful diffracting telescope at Dorpat. The founder of organic chemistry, Liebig, discovered chloroform



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and Hillen Streets,

Und Du, du wirst ihn nicht wiederseh'n—  
Den armen, verlassenen Knaben.  
Doch kommst an mein Grab du, so geh' nicht  
vorbei,

Schau einmal noch trauernd hernieder.  
Es ist ja wie damals mitten im Mai  
Und die Amsel singt es im Flieder:  
Du strahlender Himmel, wie bist du so tief,  
Du blühende Erde, wie wurdest du weit,  
Dieweilen ich träumte, dieweilen ich schlief!  
Gegrüsst, seid gegrüsst! 's ist ja Frühlingszeit!

—Hans Eschelbach.

#### My Song.

The composer gives sweet expression to the plaintive moan of a heart disappointed. It is spring; the Rhine mirrors the moon's silvery light; the winding of a distant post-horn fills the night. Under the starlight he lists to her trembling confession of love. How sweet grows life to him, how large and joyous the world, in this, the springtime of his life. A year has rolled around when he returns to the selfsame place. She is with another, he silently withdraws. Did he cry out in anguish of soul? He knows not; the merry song of passers-by awaken him to consciousness; they sing of the spring, the radiant heavens and of the fulness of the earth. Inexpressibly sad and tender is his resignation, he bears no resentment and only asks that when spring comes again and the flowers deck his grave, she pass not unheeding by.

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Woman's  
Crowning  
Beauty is  
her hair,  
at all  
Druggists.



Ask your  
Barber  
for a rub,  
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and chloral, and made invaluable researches concerning the application of physiology and pathology. Associated with Liebig is Wöhler, the discoverer of aluminum. The discovery of ozone by Schönbein, that of compounds allied to ammonium, by Wurtz and Hofmann, that of caesium, rubidium, thallium, and indium by Bunsen, gave much to chemistry. Foremost among modern astronomers is Sir William Herschel, a native German. To him the science is indebted for a definite idea of the constitution of the stellar system, a proof of the progress of the solar system toward Hercules and his discovery of the planet Uranus. Scientific geology was founded by Werner. Leopold von Buch explored the geology of many European countries, and originated the doctrine of the slow upheaval of continents.

Among botanists Germans have always been in the lead. Von Mohl and Naegeli made vegetable anatomy what it now is; Hofmeister worked out the development of pteridophytes and gymnosperms; Schwendtner discovered the true nature of lichens, and Goethe, the poet, proved the metamorphosis of plants. Schimper and Braun first suggested the laws of phyllotaxis, the rhythmical arrangements of leaves in plants. Sachs left a greater influence upon botany than any other botanist of recent time. At Würzburg, under his guidance, has been established a great institute for the study of plant-physiology.

No part of science has made greater progress than that including anatomy, physiology and medicine, and the Germans have been among the foremost of its exponents. Surgery has been revolutionized by the Roentgen rays. The theory of spontaneous generation was overthrown by Koch in 1876, from which time dates the modern growth of bacteriology. Koch was the first to isolate the spirillum of Asiatic cholera. In 1882 he discovered the tubercle bacillus, and in 1890 found a substance which stops the growth of that bacillus. His investigations necessitated an important advance in methods in microscopy. Klebs and Loeffler discovered the bacillus of diphtheria; Fehleisen, that of erysipelas; Nicolaier and Rosenbaum, that of lockjaw; Pfeiffer, that of influenza; Frankel, that of pneumonia. Schluden and Schwann in 1839, first advanced the "cell theory," a remarkable gain to science and the basis of modern histology; Schwann discovered pepsin and its functions in digestion, the organic nature of yeast, and made a series of researches

on other physiological subjects. Virchow developed the cellular theory in pathology, established the fact that the laws working in disease are not different from those working in health. He was one of the most earnest advocates in Germany of sanitary reform, and did much to attain it. The crowning glory of Germany's prominence in the scientific world is her universities, recognized as the first in the world, fostering the spirit of research and investigation, drawing students from other lands, and turning out renowned scholars to press onward with enthusiasm and endurance to further light and science.

**WILLIAM A. HAMMELL,**

Professor of Physical Zoology and Manual Training, Maryland State Normal School.



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United Singers of Camden.

## Im Feld des Morgens früh.

Im Feld, des Morgens früh  
Eh' noch die Nebel sanken,  
Die Halme fallen und wanken,  
Es denkt die junge Mähderin  
An ihrem Schatz mit treuem Sinn,  
Im Feld, des Morgens früh.

Im Feld, des Morgens früh  
Eh' noch die Nebel sanken,  
Die Streiter fallen und Wanken,  
Es kämpft ein jung Husarenblut  
Auf schwarzem Ross mit keckem Muth,  
Im Feld, des Morgens früh.

Im Feld, des Morgens früh,  
Der Mähderin wird so bange,  
Ihr wird so bleich die Wange;  
Ein junger Reiter sinkt vom Ross,  
Die Kugel ihm die Brust durchschoss  
Im Feld, des Morgens früh.

—Ludwig Bauer.

## In the Field of an Early Morn

ere yet the dew is off the grass, amidst the  
billowy grain stands the gleaner, her thoughts  
are far away, her heart is full of sadness, her  
cheeks blanched with a prescience of coming  
evil. At the same moment on another field,  
amidst the din of battle, a gallant young hus-  
sar bravely charges his country's foe; with

(Concluded on Page 192.)

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bullet-torn breast he sinks from his steed,  
dead, "in the field of an early morn." Man's  
the glory, woman's lot to suffer, is the moral  
of this musical gem.

United Singers of New York.

### Frühlingsregen.

Ich lausche in das mitternächt'ge Schweigen,  
Mein Auge wacht.  
Es rauscht der Regen in bewegten Zweigen  
So heimlich sacht.

Natur weint wieder, voll von süßem  
Schmerzen,  
Weint sich aus einmal  
Wie ein Jungfrau weint aus tiefen Herzen  
In Sehnsuchtsqual.

Doch mit dem Morgen trocknet sie die  
Thränen,  
Ihr Antlitz leucht,  
Und Niemand ahnt und weiss dann um ihr  
Sehnen,  
In stiller Nacht.

—Frankel.

### Spring Rain.

A pretty allegory: 'Tis midnight, the soft  
fall of the rain harmoniously stirring the leafy  
tree awakens the slumberer, who, in revery,  
muses "O'er Nature weeping, full sweet sor-  
row," like unto a maiden whose heart's emo-  
tion finds relief in nocturnal tears and rises  
in the morning composed and smiling.

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(PUREST AND BEST.)

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# German Actors and Theatres in America.

“ALL the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players,” says immortal Shakespeare, whose dramatic creations stands preeminent among the classics of the world, and of all the nations outside of England, none have so thoroughly learned to appreciate their worth as the Germans.

I remember when in the early sixties, when the Athenaeum in St. Paul, erected by Germans, was the only theatre there; so in Davenport, La Crosse, Dubuque, and nearly all the towns on the Upper Mississippi, Germans built the first theatres. I also remember what a grand sight and object lesson, what an imposing illustration of onward striding civilization it was to me when I saw in the spring of 1864 the stately new Turn-hall in New Ulm, Minnesota, with its complete and elegantly furnished theatre, which was then just finished, on the same site where but two years before the hostile Sioux had destroyed the old hall, a rather primitive frame structure; what a transformation scene from the indescribable horrors of an Indian outbreak, to the substantial temple of Melpomene in a flourishing town; where masterpieces of the classics as well as modern novelties found able representation by such artists as Marie Methua Scheller, who at one time supported Edwin Booth as leading lady, Emil Lasswitz, Hedwig Hesse, Edward Haerting, Hans Ravene, Inez Fabri, Jacob Mueller, Madame Gruenewald, her husband, Moritz Gruenewald, who died in Houston, Texas; Anna Wagner Maertens, Theodor Steidle, Gustav Stohlmann, and others, under management of Gustav Amberg, who in later years built the Irving-Place Theatre in New York.

As an instance of the rare talents and versatility of Madame Scheller, I may state that she could sing the title part in “The Child of the Regiment” one night, play “Juliet” in “Romeo and Juliet” the next, and follow it up with a roaring low-comedy role in a farce the succeeding night. When the renowned German tragedian, Bogumil Dawison, appeared in New York as “Othello,” with Edwin Booth as “Iago,” Madame Scheller was the “Desdemona,” speaking English in her scenes with Mr. Booth, and German with Dawison.

It is now more than half a century since Germans first built theatres on American soil. Baltimore had German comic and light opera as early as 1857, when “Preciosa” and “Mordgrundbruck” were performed by the Liederkranz, in the old Front-Street Theatre. The late Mr. F. Gardner, who had a fine tenor voice, and Mr. Holzmann, a jolly comedian, who also joined the silent majority years ago, were the stars of those days. Later, the Social Democrat Turnverein gave plays regularly in the spacious hall on Pratt street near Howard street. There appeared in the plays the charming Mrs. W. de Mojean, William Eckhardt, H. Guerth, L. Hohlfelder, Gewecke, Mr. and Mrs. Geiwitz, Miss Schultz, Emma Fellmann and other local favorites. From an able and exhaustive article by Mr. Carl Pletz, a former Baltimorean, residing in Cincinnati, the following data has been obtained:

The first German performance in this country was given in New Orleans during the year 1839 by the Ferd. Maxen-Ick Co. The enterprise was so successful that later on Manager Oscar Gutmann, from Munich, Bavaria, had an organization of artists in the Crescent City. In New Braunfels, Houston, Galveston and San Antonio, Texas, the early German settlers gave amateur theatricals. In St. Louis the first German performance was given under management of a Mr. Riese, in 1842, the play being Schiller's “Robbers.” In Chicago a German singing society produced the first drama in the early 50's. Milwaukee has always been prominent as a centre of German culture, and as a result German theatricals have flourished there since the middle of the last century. Cincinnati had German performances since 1843. Cleveland is also one of the few cities that continue to support a German company. In Philadelphia, in the Arch-Street Theatre, Alexander Wurster, of the Nestor of German-American managers, continues with an efficient company to deserved success. New York can boast of only one German theatre.

CARL AHRENDT,

Stage Manager, Richard Mansfield Company.



United Singers of Washington, D. C.

### Waldkoenig.

Im grünen Wald bin ich zu Haus,  
Ein freier Jägersmann,  
Dort ist mir jeder Weg vertraut  
Im stillen, dichten Tann.  
Ob Sonnenschein, ob Sturmgebraus,  
Der Jäger macht sich nichts daraus—  
Trara, trara! das Hifthorn hallt,  
Waidmann ist König im Wald!

Mein treuer Hund und mein Büchs'  
Sind wahre Freunde mir,  
Stets weidgerecht im jedem Ziel  
Beherrsch' ich mein Revier.  
Und Sankt Hubertus, der Patron,  
Schützt gnädig allzeit seinen Sohn—  
Trara, trara! das Hifthorn hallt,  
Waidmann ist König im Wald!

Wo tief im Wald ein Hüttlein steht,  
Da wohnt des Köhler's Kind,  
Braun ist ihr Haar und beerenschwarz  
Die dunkeln Augen sind,  
Waldfrisch ihr Kuss und weich ihr Arm,  
Wem ist's, wie mir, um's Herz so warm?  
Trara, trara! das Hifthorn hallt,  
Waidmann ist König im Wald!

Josef Huggenberger.

### The Forest King.

A love of nature is characteristic of the German, hence the many songs of wood and vale. This again is a song of the green wood where in the huntsman finds his home and feels him-

self free; he knows every tree and bush, every way and winding; his dog and his gun are his companions, and when his horn sounds its merry "trara, trara!" then he truly feels himself "King of the Forest."

United Singers of Hudson Co., New Jersey.

### Der Wald.

O Wald, mit deinen duft'gen Zweigen,  
Sei mir gegrüsst viel tausendmal!  
Zu deinen Höhen will ich steigen  
Und grüssen dich viel tausendmal!

In deinen Hallen will ich singen  
Von Lieb' und Freiheit, Lebensmuth,  
Es soll vom Himmel wiederklingen  
In heiliger Lust und Andachtsgluth!

In deinen Schatten will ich träumen,  
Wie selig macht der Liebe Glück.  
In deinen hoffnungsgrünen Räumen  
Giebt Liebe auch die Lieb' zurück.

In deinen Tempel will ich loben  
Den Gott in seiner Herrlichkeit!  
Dein ist die Kraft, mein Gott da droben,  
Von nun an bis in Ewigkeit.

### A Song of the Forest.

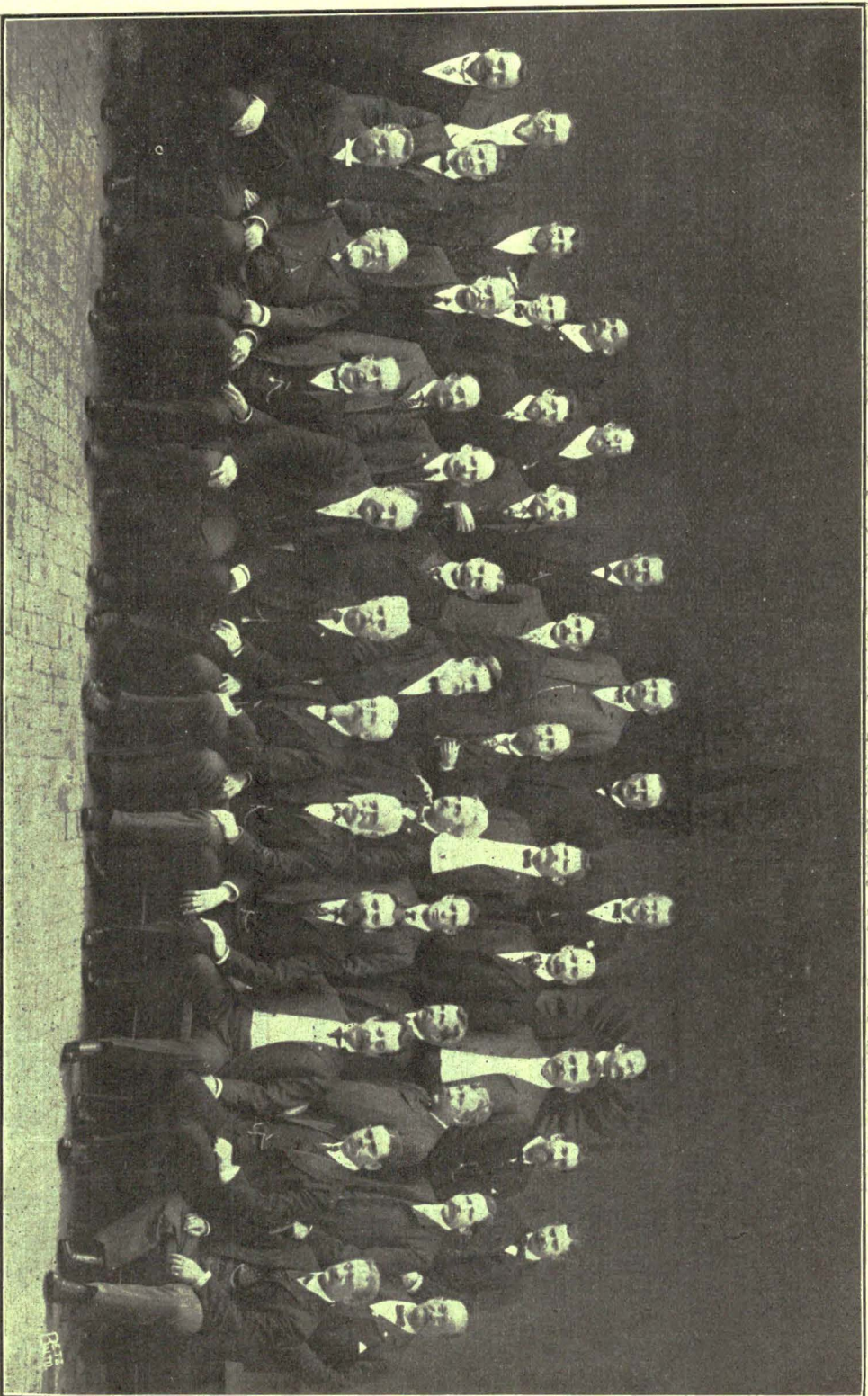
Free and vigorous, joyous and restful. Here, in His primeval temple the soul unrestrainedly breathes its sincere appreciation of God's greatness, and all life takes on a brighter, more hopeful aspect.

### Saengerfest Hall.

### New Fifth Regiment Armory

The new Armory is one of the largest buildings in the United States. The exterior of the building is suggestive of its military character. It occupies the larger part of the block of Hoffman street, fronting opposite Bolton street. The front is 30 feet high, and, owing to the slope of the ground, the rear wall is 53 feet high. An arched roof over the structure rises to a height of 104 feet, and is supported on trusses, which leave everything clear below. The arch of the roof is a magnificent span of over 200 feet. The main drill room, in which the concerts will be held, is over 200 feet wide by 300 feet long, with a floor space of 60,000 square feet and seating capacity for 16,000 persons. Provision has been made in the plans for a gallery to seat 4000 more, but this is left for future consideration. The arch of the roof rises in the centre to a height of 85 feet above the floor of the drill hall. There are officers' rooms, assembly rooms, reception rooms, lockers, gymnasium, bowling alleys, rifle ranges, and everything necessary for a well-equipped armory.





Germania Maennerchor of Baltimore.



# Northeastern Saengerbund of America.

CARL LENTZ, Prest., Dr. L. WEYLAND, V.-Prest.,  
BERN. KLEIN, Rec. Secy., AUGUST GOERTZ, Treas.,  
ADAM OBST, Cor. Secy.

Baltimore Headquarters:  
Harmonie Club House, 414 West Fayette Street.

## United Singers of Baltimore.

Organized 1885.

Headquarters:  
Germania Maennerchor Hall, 410-412 W. Lombard Street.

JOHN HOFFMEISTER, LOUIS SCHNEIDER,  
Honary Presidents.  
C. LUDWIG WAGNER, President.  
FRANZ FALTTL and ADAM OBST, Vice-Presidents.  
HENRY GIESEKING, Secretary.  
CONRAD C. RABBE, GEO. P. HIMMELHEBER,  
Treasurer, Financial Secretary.  
F. WM. GUDENIUS and IGNATZ ZORN, Librarians.  
ANTON REICH, Color Bearer.

## Arion.

Organized 1852.  
205 Hanover Street.

Prest., R. C. SANDLASS; Secy., CHAS. VOHRER;  
Director, JOHN C. FRANK.

I. TENOR.  
Chas. L. Neu, Geo. Filling, J. M. Didusch, Sr.  
Chas. Pfeiffer, Geo. Weyforth, Wm. Matthies,  
Wm. Dearing, Charles Vohrer, Richard Neu,  
Chas. Kesting, Gottlieb Sperr, Rud. Johnson,  
Harry A. Neu, John Bloecher, Adam Goetz,  
George Muly, Alois Schindler, Geo. Zeisler.

II. TENOR.  
Herm. Gräfe, Andr. Miedwig, Chas. Granzer,  
J. G. Leffert, T. Blumenstiel, William Rau,  
Wm. Gundlach, Chas. Neuenhahn, H. Zwiebelmann,  
Richard Sandlass, Phil. Brendel, John Schmidt,  
George Miedwig, H. Schleissner, J. Engelhardt,  
A. Bartholomaeus, Rud. Franz, L. Switzer,  
Herm. Beckman, August Ewald, Wm. Buck.

I. BASS.  
H. Reinhardt, Henry Litz, Jos. Kubeth,  
P. Steinmiller, Ad. Wienert, Robert Schmidt,  
Rob. Lange, Jno. Voelker, H. Schirmer,  
G. Gleichmann, Albert Schmidt, Chas. Mueller,

Fritz Fischer, H. Rathje, B. Sievers,  
G. Kirschenhofer, M. Didusch, Gust. Frank,  
H. Gorschoth, L. A. E. Plitt, Rob. Kuaba,  
Herm. Baake, J. P. Heuther, Leslie Frank,  
C. Kirschenhofer, H. Gundlach, Geo. Witte,  
W. H. Luetzenkirschen.

II. BASS.  
A. Thurmann, Chas. Meyer, A. Kirschenhofer,  
A. Dietrich, H. Winter, Ad. Thiel,  
Wm. Goedeke, J. J. Dressel, Jos. Haid,  
Franz Schmidt, Arthur Dietrich, Chas. Bertram,  
H. Sandlass, Ad. Schlag, Jos. Günther,  
H. Dearing, S. Wienert, Geo. Fertsch,  
H. Melama, G. Baumstark,

## Arbeiter Liedertafel.

323 West Pratt Street.

## Arbeiter Maennerchor.

Organized 1882.  
Andrea's Hall, 314 Hanover Street.

Prest., F. J. HENDRICKS; Secy., B. PFOERTSCH;  
Director, D. MELAMET.

I. TENOR.  
F. J. Hendricks, G. Bischoff, A. Schramm,  
R. Hendricks, A. Loeffler, L. Sachs,  
A. Geidt, K. Faltl, H. C. Mathieu,  
F. Vollbracht,

II. TENOR.  
J. Itter, K. Nold, G. Mohr,  
W. Reutter, J. Hensel, W. Schreiber,  
F. G. Hegler,

I. BASS.  
C. L. Wagner, G. Orban, A. Isense,  
A. Braun, B. Pfoertsch, G. Benyo,  
D. Hollermann,

II. BASS.  
H. Bittorf, Dr. A. B. Meyer, G. Essmann,  
W. Battenberg, E. Schwarz, G. Zieget,  
G. Andreas, K. Koepf, P. Brauer,  
J. Volz,

## Edelweiss.

Organized 1900.  
Ader's Hall, 1 Fait Avenue.

Prest., ERHARDT EYRING; Secy., R. SCHWARZ;  
Director, WM. E. SCHLOEGEL.

I. TENOR.  
J. Henderson, H. Winkler,

II. TENOR.  
Ed. Stettler, H. Kemper,  
L. Listmann,

I. BASS.  
Ehr. Eyring, H. Jahnke, Ed. Leimbach,  
J. Feuerhardt,

II. BASS.  
R. Schwarz, H. Feldmann, L. Mueller,  
Jos. Zapp, Ad. Jahnke,

## Eichenkranz.

Organized 1894.  
Gough and Third Streets, Highlandtown.

Prest., JOHN SAUSE; Secy., IGNATIUS ZORN;  
Director, F. KAROLUS.

I. TENOR.  
John Sause, Paul V. Zietter, Albert Knapp,  
John Kreplein, Adam Oth,

II. TENOR.  
Henry Greif, Chas. Britting, Fritz Stier,  
Wm. Huppert, Rud. Gaier, D. Wieghusen,

I. BASS.  
Aug. Goebel, John Hofmaler, J. Berger,  
Ben. Oed, Isidor Lippmann, Martin Ries,  
John Dudeck, Georg Rainhart,

II. BASS.  
Ignatius Zorn, Phillip Wagner, Conrad Greif,  
Aug. Ludorf, John Zorn,

## Frohsinn.

Organized 1872.  
2000 Frederick Avenue.

Prest., H. KETTLER; Secy., ADAM KNIERIM;  
Director, JOHN R. KLEIN.

I. TENOR.  
H. Kettler, Wm. Trinkaus, C. Dahling,  
Jno. Mueller, Aug. Dost, B. Riedel,  
Adam Obst,

II. TENOR.  
Joe. Klohe, Paul Zerowski, A. Bossert,  
H. Mergehen, Jno. Nieberlein, Geo. Kraemer,  
Henry Rau, H. Fisshback, Ed. Graf,  
H. Elmer, C. Saffron, Carl Mattheis,  
O. Gatterman,



Emil Mattheis, Julius Ludwig,  
C. P. Kohllaus, H. Wienefeld  
Carl Arzt, Aug. Stein,  
A. Knerim,  
Dr. P. G. Dill, Chas. Stassford,  
Franz May, Gus. Wolfe,  
Jno. Silber, E. Beuchelt,  
Fr. von der Wenzel

### Germania Maennerchor.

Organized 1856.  
410 and 412 West Lombard Street.

Prest., J. E. WAHMANN; Sec., F. H. PLUEMACHER;  
Director, Prof. EDWARD BOECKNER.

I. TENOR.		
C. Zimmermann,	Aug. Pfeil,	L. Krausse,
John Hoege,	D. H. Metz,	L. W. Sumner,
G. W. Wagner,	F. H. Pluemacher,	C. H. Lappe,
H. B. Eggers,	H. Gieseking,	H. Diener,
Wm. Mueller,		
II. TENOR.		
G. D. Ahrling,	Chas. Struth,	Wm. Redemann,
C. L. Seybold,	C. C. Rabbe,	Jos. Degenhardt,
Louis Hoch,	T. H. Diener,	
I. BASS.		
J. H. Waehmann,	Alf. Haupt,	S. Steinnueller,
Geo. Geiwitz,	J. A. Becker,	Otto Grove,
C. Laegeler,	C. Boucsein,	H. Badenhoop,
Aug. Martin,	F. W. Schaun,	R. Wattenscheidt,
C. Lachenmayer,	Louis Knoop,	G. W. Issbruecker,
Chas. Weise,	W. E. Schloegel,	Chas. Fischer,
W. F. Assau,	C. Wilhelms,	R. H. Baumert,
II. BASS.		
J. Hoffmeister,	Edw. Kuenne,	F. Sendelbach,
Wm. Haas,	Aug. Walter,	Fritz Scheidt,
Louis Koop,	Louis Aull,	A. Steinmann,
Oscar Bitter,	A. Rothmann,	H. W. Rohlf,
John G. Baling,	Franz Faltl,	M. J. Greisz,
E. Linck, Jr.,		J. M. Haas,

### Germania Quartett Club.

Organized 1894.  
116 North Paca Street.

Prest., W. BRANDT; Sec., FRITZ HOLZHAEUER;  
Director, F. KAROLUS.

I. TENOR.		
G. Zimmermann,	J. Poos,	W. Huerke,
F. Zehnter,	G. Vitt,	J. Helsch,
W. Stehle,	W. Ehrlich,	F. Hausmann,
II. TENOR.		
C. Wuertzbacher,	M. Palmer,	F. Holzhauer,
W. Schuler,	C. Denhardt,	

W. Brandt, Sr.,	I. BASS.	L. Scharnag'l.
W. Brandt, Jr.,	H. Schrader,	L. Marks,
	P. Hankel,	
	II. BASS.	
R. Huthmann,	J. Andrae,	G. Essmann,
G. Steuernagel,	Th. Meyer,	B. Jung.
C. Bul,		

### Gesangverein "Harmonic."

Organized 1853.  
414 West Fayette Street.

Prest., H. THOMAS; Sec., A. W. MITLOEHNER;  
Director, JOHN A. KLEIN.

I. TENOR.		
F. Fuchs,	A. Schlink,	G. Maisch,
L. G. Wambach,	Ch. Schenk,	H. Schlaich,
F. Kaiser,	C. Scheuermann,	H. Micklich,
H. Thomas,	F. H. Weber,	E. Michlich,
H. Dippoldsmann,		J. D. Coll.
II. TENOR.		
C. Grenzer,	C. E. W. Kumble,	O. Siemon,
C. F. Meislahn,	C. L. Ackermann,	B. King,
F. W. Roentrop,	M. Adler,	C. F. Gakenheimer,
A. W. Mitloehner,	Wm. Albrecht,	J. Selander,
Dr. G. Warlitz,	Carl Schmidt,	C. Gakenheimer,
Wm. Taubert,	F. W. Maeser,	E. Grumbrecht,
E. Meinfelder,		C. J. Tillmann,
I. BASS.		
Wm. Stichtenoth,	R. Berger,	A. C. Bernhardt,
L. P. Dieterich,	C. Schwarz,	Aug. Bernhardt,
L. Schneider,	O. Klenner,	Dr. E. Henrice,
A. Roeder,	L. Grosche,	B. A. Erler,
E. Stichtenoth,	Dr. M. Schapiro,	F. Spath,
H. Steiner,	M. Kaufman,	F. Wineberg,
A. Zeis,	John Volker,	G. W. Stuehr,
F. Frohnhaeuser,		F. Kleinhenn.
II. BASS.		
A. Gross,	C. H. Prinke,	F. Haas,
C. George,	C. F. Kuehn,	J. H. Dumler,
Wm. Fischer,	F. J. Schwanteck,	C. Kretschmar,
Dr. B. Meyer,	P. Mueller,	F. Schmidt,
C. Graf,	S. Thalheimer,	Wm. Wansleben,
E. Knoche,	C. F. Meyer,	J. P. Townsend,
G. F. Poehlmann,		J. Baling.

### Locust Point Maennerchor.

Andre and Beason Streets.

### Gesangverein Melodie.

Riess' Hall, Corner Low and Forrest Streets.

### Metzger Gesangverein.

Jordan's Hall, 24 Centre Market Space.

### Mozart Maennerchor.

Organized 1891.  
Northeast Corner McElderry and Duncan Place.

Prest., HENRY VIEWEG; Sec., F. WM. GUDENIUS;  
Director, WM. E. SCHLOEGEL.

I. TENOR.		
Alb. A. Mogge,	C. Siegfurth,	F. C. Pabst,
C. Wirschnitzer,	Otto Ehrlich,	F. B. Healy.
Geo. Funk,		
II. TENOR.		
Phil. Smith,	Ferd. Fisher,	C. Wirschnitzer,
F. Wm. Gudenius,	Fred. Stuehler,	Henry Maasberg,
Henry Homburg,	Frank Buedel,	A. Krahlick.
Wm. Reber,		
I. BASS.		
Henry Vieweg,	Henry Moelman,	Wm. Linnemann,
J. F. C. Stein,	C. C. Cromwell,	Bern. Hoffman,
Wm. Dittmar,		Geo. H. Dumlér,
II. BASS.		
Otto Kahn,	Bern. Linnemann,	Thos. B. Davis,
N. Schmidt,	Karl DeGreen,	J. A. Wieman,
Jacob Spahn,	Harry Nicols,	H. W. Holtgreave.

### Thalia Maennerchor.

Organized 1886.  
Voigt's Hall, 1122 Harford Avenue.

Prest., MAX. WALTHER; Sec., G. HIMMELHIEBER;  
Director, Prof. JOS. PACHE.

I. TENOR.		
Max Walther,	Geo. Heilmann,	Jos. Gotzian,
Wm. Freitag,	David Weide,	Otto Foerster,
John Muth,	Chas. Eichelberger,	Wm. Siebert,
Chas. Semmler,	Jos. Buttner,	Fr. Böhlmann,
Christ Mayer,	Jos. Tichy,	David Dischler,
Mich. Schafer,	Otto Weil,	L. Lenk.
Wm. Fink,		
II. TENOR.		
Wm. Limmeoth,	M. Gartner,	Chas. Tichy,
Henry Preter,	Fr. Jacklein,	Gust. Zabel,
Adolf Wewerka,	Aug. Thieme,	J. Collinger,
Geo. Klinegel,	Geo. Menkel,	E. Domschky,
I. BASS.		
G. Himmelheber,	Geo. Lentz,	Chas. Spiess,
Rich. Borig,	B. Didnsch,	And. Siefert,
Fred. Lehr,	Chas. J. Rabe,	H. Rucke,
John Stock,	Fred. Rabe,	Jos. Hamper,
Alb. Oelmann,	O. Rosenbauer,	Geo. Faust,
Herrman Voigt,	Dr. Hempel,	Chas. Menkel,
Alf. Henkel,	Wm. Abresch,	Fred. Stehrer,
Fred. Engel,	Henry Baumber,	H. Maesinger,
Ray Hofen,	Fred. Dettmar,	J. Schuttker,
Chas. Meade,	Henry Fink,	Geo. Lind.



And. Lukas,  
Anton Reich,  
E. Schmied,  
O. Mentzel,

**II. BASS.**  
B. Rehm,  
Ad. Hirsch,  
F. Krottmann,

Chas. Wentzel,  
Aug. Braumler,  
J. G. Hempel,  
L. Masmuller,

## United Singers of Brooklyn, N.Y.

**BERNHARD KLEIN**, Secretary,  
107 Montrose Avenue.

Baltimore Headquarters:  
Vorwaert's Turnhall, 732-734 West Lexington Street,  
Near Fremont Avenue.

**Arion Gesangverein.**  
11 and 27 Arion Place.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Hotel Stafford, Washington Place.

**Arion Quartette Club.**  
238 Wyckoff Avenue.

**Beethoven Liederkrantz.**  
Organized 1868.  
Eckford and Calyer Streets.

Prest., **HERMAN MUELLER**; Secy., **H. HEBELER**;  
Director, **KARL HILLER**.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Palmer's, 655 West Pratt Street.

<b>I. TENOR.</b>		
J. Wilhelm,	E. Kulgast,	A. Utecht,
Wm. Zerbe, Sr.,	A. Ludwig,	C. Seibert.
E. Moller,		

<b>II. TENOR.</b>		
C. Hoffman,	C. Hassinger,	L. Chevallier,
F. A. Meyer,	M. Gartner,	O. Luther.
J. A. Paulson,		

<b>I. BASS.</b>		
F. Bogen,	J. Braun,	J. Wolfert,
J. H. V. Breuer,	L. Herth,	A. Loesch,
J. Beck,	J. Moke,	Wm. Zerbe.

<b>II. BASS.</b>		
H. Muller,	H. Hansler,	J. Guhring,
R. Muller,	J. Meier,	M. Winter.
H. Hebelor,		

**Caecilia Saengerbund.**  
101 Grand.

## Boss Bäcker Gesangverein.

Organized 1896.  
Saengerbund Hall, Smith and Schermerhorn Streets.

Prest., **JOHN S. BRAUN**; Secy., **HENRY ARCHINAL**;  
Director, **CARL SCHNEIDER**.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Hotel Denmore, Fulton and Patterson Avenues.

## Brooklyn Quartett Club.

Organized 1871.  
Prospect Hall, 263-269 Prospect Avenue.

Prest., **FREDERICK MEYER**; Secy., **MAX KOEPE**;  
Director, **KARL FIQUE**.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Henry Mohr, 1634 Aliceanna Street.

<b>I. TENOR.</b>		
H. Behnken,	A. Klein,	H. Kruger
H. Binnering,	J. Kohl,	H. Langhorst,
Chs. Hartmann,	M. Koeppe,	Fr. Lawrenz.

<b>II. TENOR.</b>		
B. Glathe,	P. Knoll,	F. Richter,
J. Gietmann,	G. Kremer,	A. Walter.
Fr. Jakob,	R. Pesock,	J. G. Roth,
M. Karisch,		

<b>I. BASS.</b>		
G. Bassler,	H. Jostes,	Wm. Richter,
W. Dietz,	G. F. Riemann,	P. Haase,
Th. Gans,	Wm. Roenneburg,	Wm. Young.
K. Gogel,		

<b>II. BASS.</b>		
C. Gran,	H. Kircher,	E. Schulz,
P. Glashoff,	J. Rohmann,	H. Vollbracht,
G. Haller,	S. Rugammer,	O. Manske.

## Bach Quartett Club.

139 Evergreen Avenue.  
Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Mollmann's, 504 Columbia Avenue.

**Concordia Maennerchor.**  
Hamburg and Green Avenues.

**Concordia East New York.**  
Liberty and Sheffield Avenues.

**Concordia South Brooklyn,**  
335 Prospect Avenue.

**Deutscher Liederkrantz,**  
Manhattan Avenue and Meserole.

**Echo Quartett Club,**  
237 Johnson Avenue.

**Fr. Glueck Quartett Club,**  
1381 Bushwick Avenue.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Academy Hotel, Franklin and Howard Streets.

**Gambrinus Maennerchor.**  
Flushing and Central Avenues.

**Gesangverein Schillerbund,**  
387 Central Avenue.

**Gesangverein Eichenkrantz,**  
Liberty and Sheffield Avenues.

**Gesangverein Harmonia,**  
708 Third Avenue.

**Germania Maennerchor,**  
Hamburg and Greene Streets.

**Gesangverein Aurora,**  
98 Wyckoff Avenue.

**Haydn Maennerchor,**  
49 Tompkins Avenue.

**Hessische Saengerbund,**  
241 Floyd Avenue.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Mrs. Bohn's, Patterson Park Avenue, near Baltimore.

**Koschat Maennerchor,**  
Hamburg Avenue and Harmon Street.  
Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Scherbel, 661 West Pratt Street.

**Phoenix Maennerchor,**  
357 Pulaski Street.

**R. Wagner Maennerchor,**  
139 Evergreen Avenue.



## Richard Wagner Quartett Club,

Organized 1894.  
241-243 Floyd Street.

Prest., ROBERT WEBER; Secy., W. ESSENBREIS;  
Director, E. KAMPERMANN.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
John D. Abel, 1820 East Pratt Street.

I. TENOR.		
H. Zenker,	H. Weimann,	Fritz Weimann,
Geo. Bruck,	C. Arnold,	Carl Wahl.
Wm. Biron,		

II. TENOR.		
W. Essenbreis,	Fritz Baumann,	H. Knieriem,
Michael Maler,	John Ernst,	D. Stauch.
Robert Weber,		

I. BASS.		
H. Kasten,	Ad. Gunther,	John Fenn,
A. Soerb,	Geo. Dieter,	Fritz Happich,
Ernst Busch,	A. Borcharding,	

II. BASS.		
Robert Busch,	Geo. Busch,	J. Degelmann,
Frank Funke,	Christ. Unger,	H. V. Schnyd.
L. Mayer,		

## Saengerbund,

Organized 1862.

Corner Smith and Schermerhorn Streets.

Prest., A. E. KLEINERT; Secy., JOS. H. NOLL;  
Director, HUGO STEINBRUCH.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
The Northampton, North Avenue and Charles Street.

I. TENOR.		
Wm. Bartels,	Jos. Frey,	H. Schmalix,
Biellernberg,	H. Herzog,	H. Vossick,
John Arholm,	A. Hinz,	W. Hanten,
J. Christaffers,	M. Koeppe,	L. Nilsen,
A. Colling,	A. Winck,	C. O. Fraholm,
W. C. Cook,	Ch. Pigott,	F. Andresen,
J. Franz,	C. F. Sattler,	

II. TENOR.		
C. G. App,	E. Finsterbruch,	W. Lander,
Z. Alexander,	R. Weynich,	D. Meister,
E. Black,	B. Glathe,	G. H. Rathgeber,
C. Busching,	Phil Granz,	S. H. Rathgeber,
E. J. Colling,	F. Klemeyer,	H. Schaefer,
A. C. Evers,	A. Kreyer,	R. Solomon,
H. P. Etling,	L. Kirschendorf,	A. Zappe,
H. Stomblor,	Carl Wirth,	Emil Hoffman.
G. Stein,	W. Kaiser,	

I. BASS.		
C. G. Auerbach,	M. Kuhles,	Jos. Schurz,
H. Baptist,	A. H. Linn,	H. G. Springer,
H. Bartels,	R. Langenau,	John Thode,

F. Dietz,	D. Marschhausen,	C. F. Mahler,
E. Fils,	Henry Moeller,	W. A. Harnisch,
G. Guenther,	Henry Miller,	A. Muller,
W. Hoffmann,	A. Rosenberg,	W. Brand,
J. H. Jantzen,	Henry C. Roth,	H. Heusler,
I. Koenigsberg,	Albert Seidler,	J. Birkel,
E. Kruse,	E. A. Schumacher,	

II. BASS.		
A. W. Becker,	Phil Hesse,	E. Pfretzschner,
H. F. Droste,	J. A. Josephs,	C. Segelken,
L. Doscher,	H. Koeln,	A. Van Guelpen,
A. Ester,	J. F. Kucks,	P. Witt,
Jos. Fuelles,	R. W. Linn,	G. A. Dykman,
W. Fils,	N. Lowenmark,	C. George,
J. A. Geib,	M. A. Nebel,	G. Syska,
P. Gabel, Jr.,	A. Osterland,	Chas. Helling.
A. Garthausen,	J. Oelitz,	

## Schleswig-Holstein Gesangverein,

1117 Broadway,

## Schwaebischer Saengerbund,

Myrtle and Knickerbocker.

Quartered in Baltimore, at

Malthy House, Pratt near Light Street.

## Williamsburg Boss Bäcker Gesangverein.

Myrtle and Knickerbocker Avenues.

Quartered in Baltimore, at

Hotel Denmore, Fulton and Patterson Avenues.

## Williamsburger Saengerbund,

Hamburg and Green Avenues.

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## United Singers of Camden, N. J.

ERNST LANG, Secretary,  
625 North Fifth Street.

## Camden Maennerchor.

Organized 1865.

1157 Federal Street.

Prest., ED. REIM; Secy., ERNST LANGE;  
Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Walter's Hotel, 304 Richmond Street.

I. TENOR.		
Ed. Reim,	F. Breininger,	Chs. Schmidt,
Wm. Oppermann,	F. DeHarendt,	J. Assmann,

II. TENOR.		
Chr. Eppinger,	Jos. Schmitt,	W. Glander.
John Schott,	R. v. d. Stratten,	

I. BASS.		
Ernst Lange,	Chs. Wilhelm,	Emil Schott.
C. Petrauschke,	Wm. DeHarendt,	
	II. BASS.	
Wm. Maurer,	Max Weisen,	Chs. Schmelsér,
Detl. Schluter,	Jac. Bohrer,	Chs. Engel.

## Germania Maennerchor,

910 Twenty-Seventh Street.

## Frohsinn,

Broadway and Walnut Street.

## Liberty Gesangverein,

1208 Liberty Street.

## Riverside Maennerchor,

Riverside, N. J.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Traymore Hotel, Paca and Fayette Streets.

## Stockton Quartett Club,

925 North Twenty-sixth Street.

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## United Singers of Hudson County.

E. WISSEL, Secretary.

Arion Hall, Cambridge Avenue and Hutton Streets.

Baltimore Headquarters:

Pabst Garden, Biddle Street near Eutaw.

## Arion,

Organized 1875.

Cambridge Avenue and Hutton Street.

Prest., EWALD KRUSIUS; Secy., E. W. KAESTNER;  
Director, CARL KAPP.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Kelly's, Eutaw Street near Batimore.

I. TENOR.		
J. C. Baetjer,	Th. Kautzmann,	Jul. Stoeckle,
A. von Bothmer,	J. Liebermann,	S. Wiener,
A. Corby,	C. Miller,	E. Wissel,
K. Herzog,	H. Neumann,	G. Wogisch,
A. Hoppe,	W. Rethwisch,	Aug. Wunsch.
J. N. Jentz,	H. Ruhmann,	
	II. TENOR.	
H. F. Berghorn,	J. R. Eckes,	John Staeb,
Alb. Bierhals,	Hy. F. Goetz,	R. Stegemann,



Hy. Buehle,  
Ant. Duppler,  
Chr. Durstewitz,

Ch. Lehmann,  
R. Porsche,  
Wm. Schenk,  
I. BASS.

Ad. Stoeffler,  
Em. Stohm.

Ch. Appel,  
M. Brand,  
F. Dieffenbach, Jr.  
E. Emde,  
R. Endler,  
F. A. Jochim,

E. Wm. Kaestner,  
S. Kahn,  
H. Langer,  
Jul. Peters,  
Hy. Rodenberg,

Wm. Schefer,  
L. H. Sternberg,  
F. A. Treiber,  
M. Ulrich,  
W. Wirths.

#### II. BASS.

R. C. Braun,  
L. Brehm,  
O. Draesemer,  
J. Geyer,  
O. Menne,

M. Nebel,  
Hil. Pattberg,  
Ph. Pattberg,  
M. Salinger,

M. Salinger,  
Hy. Servas,  
F. Treiber,  
Fr. Walter.

### Concordia,

Zimmermann's Hall, Carlstadt, N. J.

#### I. TENOR.

G. Zimmermann,  
A. Johansmann,

I. Hausen,  
D. Polls.

#### II. TENOR.

Paul Heider,  
F. Heider,

E. Zahn,  
A. Wolf.

#### I. BASS.

A. Kunz,  
L. Frey,  
G. Schneider,

J. Fobeter,  
G. Situr,  
G. Blank,  
J. Happe,

#### II. BASS.

L. Dern,  
H. Eichholz,

H. Herr,  
J. Wulbing,  
H. Klaus,

### Gesangverein Eintracht,

Organized 1855.

Palisade Avenue and Lewis Street.

Prest., L. C. HAUENSTEIN; Secy., E. HEINZMANN;  
Director, W. LAUFENBERG.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Wienert's, Eutaw and Camden Streets.

#### I. TENOR.

F. Hermann,  
E. Schuhmann,  
H. L. Herriger,  
Geo. Jacob,

Julius Torsch,  
H. Roeninger,  
Aug. Hoppe,

Ed. Hoppe,  
Henry Hoppe,  
J. Hausemann.

#### II. TENOR.

J. Hansel,  
Robt. Karsten,  
E. Heitzmann,

Robt. Wagner,  
Theo. Glied,  
A. Marguard,

Carl Huersch,  
Emiel Breitner,  
H. Meister.

#### I. BASS.

Franz Stamer,  
Wm. Lene,  
Chas. Leipziger,  
Chr. Gent,

Carl Stern,  
C. A. Lerch,  
G. Sommermann,

F. Vodedes,  
L. Wenzel,  
Chr. L. Moos.

P. Hoffman,  
L. C. Hauenstein,  
Chas. Eichholz,  
Wm. Fischer,

II. BASS.  
R. Doehler,  
P. Stumpf,  
A. Gartner,

Th. Linhardt,  
H. Benewitz,  
Wm. Wohleib,  
W. Burkhardt,

### Gemuethlicher Chor,

Organized 1878.

Disque's Hillside Hall, foot of First St., Hoboken, N. J.

Prest., ERNST WISSEL; Secy., A. MOTTELMANN;  
Director, Prof. CARL RIEGG.

#### I. TENOR.

Ernst Wissel,  
Wm. Lietz,

Adolf Blum,

Otto Bischopp,  
Chas. Burek,

#### II. TENOR.

A. Mottelmann,  
J. Reichert,

Frd. Melchior,

H. Mutschler,  
W. Schonebaum,

#### I. BASS.

Chas. Meyer,  
Herm. Becker,

H. Lilienthal,

Wm. Linz,  
Wm. Loesche,

#### II. BASS.

W. Windeknecht,  
Max Koschel,

Fred Lubisch,

Th. Hepe,  
Otto Lazin,

### Hoboken Quartett Club.

Washington near 10th Street, Hoboken, N. J.

#### I. TENOR.

Ed. Goll,

C. Behn,

H. Hoppe.

#### II. TENOR.

F. W. Brugger,

H. Waackerkling.

#### I. BASS.

C. Ellenberg,  
Nic. Mueller,

F. Eichner,  
L. Dellemeyne,

M. Tonnemann.

#### II. BASS.

Theo Russ,  
J. Schlichting.

G. Laukening,

A. Volmer,  
H. Schlessler.

### Maennergesangverein Lyra.

107 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.

Quartered in Baltimore, at

Matzke's, 415 Lombard Street.

#### I. TENOR.

Emil Hunch,  
Louis Fuchs,  
H. Louenwroth,

J. Schwarzwald, Thed. Keller,  
S. Guttenberger, G. Schmidt,

#### II. TENOR.

M. Neumerkel,  
Wm. Kress,

A. Cartier,

J. Damke,  
P. Fleuderer,

#### I. BASS.

H. Fruchtenicht,  
John Stoll,

Franz Jansen,

L. Wangerheim,  
Wm. Nolte,

#### II. BASS.

Mor. Hoenig,  
Frd. Becker,  
Paul Kant,

Chas. Pfanders,  
P. Julicher,

P. Merschwitz,  
A. Moos.

### Maennerchor.

180 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

#### I. TENOR.

Robt. Philipps,  
Geo. Schmidt,

Chas. Schloerb,  
R. Natusch.

Chas. Huter.

#### II. TENOR.

C. Brinkmann,  
Geo. Zimmer,  
Herm. Meyer,

Geo. Schroder,  
Oscar Doering,  
C. Guenther,

Emil Rut,  
G. Gerlach,  
I. Schwertfeger.

#### I. BASS.

P. Weiskrechen,  
Guido Kohl,  
John Roesser,  
H. Folke,

R. Landeck,  
Milh. Zwipf,  
F. Doeppisch,

B. Reitze,  
H. Timpert,  
H. Spreen,  
J. V. Drahten,

#### II. BASS.

H. Moergell,  
H. E. Niebolz,  
H. P. Blume,

H. Kahler,  
C. Schneider,

M. Messner,  
W. Hartmann,

### Union Hill Liedertafel.

Weehawken P. O., Union Hill, N. J.

Prest., THEO. GLIEDT; Secy., HENRY FUCHS;

#### I. TENOR.

R. Baldsleben,

F. Korall,

F. Rothermund.

#### II. TENOR.

Con. Benzing,  
A. H. Broeker,

Louis Fink,  
L. J. Matirko,

G. Rank,  
Fritz Zapp.

#### I. BASS.

R. Becker,  
Chas. Gorman,

G. Karp,  
Gus. Ritschel,

Geo. Schneider,  
Otto Venino.

#### II. BASS.

C. F. Hofmann,

### Grenville Liederkrantz,

Danforth and Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.

### Schleswig-Holsteinischer Gersangverein,

Willow Avenue and First, Hoboken, N. J.

### Maennerchor,

West Hoboken, N. J.

#### I. TENOR.

G. Wogish,

H. Heidemann,

N. Schlennigshauer.

#### II. TENOR.

O. Poeschel,

A. Hornig,

O. Forsche.

#### I. BASS.

H. Rodenberg,  
W. Jonnis,

G. Rover,  
H. Stelle,

E. Schmidt.

#### II. BASS.

B. Schoch,  
J. Ehlers,

F. Eckert,  
F. Fissel.

C. Helfer,



## United Singers of Lancaster, Pa.

ALBERT FREITAG, Secretary.  
Quarted in Baltimore, at  
Herman's Hotel, Pratt and Eutaw Streets.

Germania Maennerchor,  
Organized 1890.  
143 E. King Street.

Prest., R. DITTMANN; Secy., J. R. STEINBAECHER,  
Director, GEO. BENKERT.

I. TENOR.		
E. Kretzschmar,	Chas. Miller,	Emil Boettger.
G. W. Freitag,		
II. TENOR.		
Alb. Freitag,	Anton Stoe,	Heinrich Veith,
Jos. Baechle,		
I. BASS.		
R. Dittmann,	Mathias Weber,	Jacob Sieber,
Jacob Koellisch,		
II. BASS.		
J. R. Steinaecher,	Fr. Neudorf,	Karl Bauman,
Anton Kopf,		

Lancaster Liederkrantz,  
Organized 1880.  
33½ North Queen Street.

Prest., GUSTAV SCHMIDT; Secy., JOS. E. HORN;  
Director, C. N. McHOSE.

I. TENOR.		
Henry Horn,	Christ. Hurter,	A. Zimmermann.
II. TENOR.		
Gust. Schmidt,	I. J. Dengler,	Wm. Klein.
C. A. Wenino,		
I. BASS.		
E. Schonfeld,	Jacob Horn,	II. BASS.
Jos. E. Horn,	L. Bernard.	Math Kraft.

Maennerchor,  
Organized 1858.  
North Prince Street.

Prest., ROBERT A. EWING; Secy., GEO. ROHR;  
Director, CARL ALBERT HARTMANN.

I. TENOR.		
H. Constien,	H. B. Fellmann,	F. Hammel.
Jacob Seibert,	Louis Sauer,	
II. TENOR.		
H. Otthofer,	G. J. Schied,	C. Hofel.
F. A. Biehl,		

E. Schwarz,	I. BASS.	G. Leitenberger,
R. A. Ewing,	E. Knecht,	Wm. Waefel.
	H. J. Lowell,	
	II. BASS.	
Charles Rettig,	H. Herzog,	Geo. F. Wall.
P. Schmitt,	♦♦♦♦	

## United Singers of Long Island City.

JOS. HEFFNER, Secretary,  
449 Ninth Avenue.  
Quarted in Baltimore, at  
Labor Lyceum, 1011 East Baltimore Street.

Astoria Maennerchor,  
Steinway and Flushing Avenues.

Arion Gesangverein,  
Hettinger's Broadway Hall.

Dutch Kills Maennerchor  
Huebner's Hall, Dutch Kills.

Frohsinn Gesangverein,  
Hettinger's Broadway Hall.

Harmonie Gesangverein  
Stein's Hall, Steinway Avenue.

Long Island City Liederkrantz,  
Volkert's Hall, Dutch Kills.

## United Singers of Newark, N. J.

JOHN J. PLEMENIK, Secretary,  
411 South Sixth Street.

Arion,  
25 Belmont Avenue.

Aurora,  
48 William Street.

Quarted in Baltimore, at  
National Hotel, Fayette and Holliday Streets.

Bayerischer Saengerbund,  
37 Sixteenth Avenue.

Bergischer Maennerchor,  
285 Springfield Avenue.

Beethoven Maennerchor,  
116 Elm

Quarted in Baltimore, at  
Fischer's, Lombard near Sharp Street.

Casino Maennerchor,  
103 Springfield Avenue.

Germania,  
Krueger Auditorium, 25 Belmont Avenue.

Gesangverein Fidelity,  
38 Holland.

Hessicher Saengerbund,  
361 Springfield Avenue.

Lyra Maennerchor,  
457 Springfield Avenue.

Phoenix,  
202 S. Orange.

Quarted in Baltimore, at  
Hotel Brunswick, Wilkens Avenue and Brunswick Street.

Schwaebischer Saengerbund,  
457 Springfield Avenue.

Quarted in Baltimore, at  
National Hotel, Fayette and Holliday Streets.

West Newark Quartett Club,  
252 South Orange.

## United Singers of New York.

FR. REISS, Secretary,  
70 First Avenue.  
Baltimore Headquarters:

Eutaw House, Baltimore and Eutaw Streets.

Allemania-Cordialia Maennerchor,  
431 Sixth Street.



Quartered in Baltimore, at  
O. Miller's, Oliver and Central Avenue.

**Arion Liedertafel,**  
Courtland Avenue, 154-155th Streets.

**Beethoven Maennerchor.**  
Organized 1859.  
210 and 214 Fifth Street

Prest., HENRY FELDMANN; Secy., CHAS. KIENLE;  
Director, GUSTAV HINRICHS.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Hotel Altamont, Eutaw Place.

Chas. Kienle, Rob. Malz, Jacob Becker, C. Fuchs,	<b>I. TENOR.</b> Bern. Hassemer, M. Herr, Nicholas Althaus, Fred. Fasoli.	Nathan Frank, Louis Holzkamp, Edw. C. Sommer, Amnus Gerling.
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Henry E. Rau, H. Hadermann, Peter Doerr, F. Roessler,	<b>II. TENOR.</b> Herman Karow, Henry Hertz, Carl Dietzman, M. Hartung.	Gustav Penzel, Franz Jantzen, Wm. Wieser, August Burger.
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Philip Rau, Frank Thorn, G. Steinmann, Martin Feigl, Jacob Rutz,	<b>I. BASS.</b> Paul Krafft, Chas. Vonhof, Jr., Carl. Oberbach, Otto Nimis, Dr. F. Eife,	August Vetter, Chas. Vonhof, Sr., August Wiggers, W. H. Metzler, Dr. J. V. Ermenbrant.
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Dr. C. Gengenbacher, M. Nussberger, Gustav Gramm, Julius Krause,	<b>II. BASS.</b> P. Pattenheimer, August Fullrott, Franz Pfaff,	Otto Reinherr, W. A. Dauernheim, O. Fuchs, Charles Sommer.
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**Bremer Gesangverein.**  
Organized 1885.  
Union Hall, 1591 Second Avenue.

Prest., JOHN D. TIETJEN; Sec'y., WM. LINGNER;  
Director, A. THEULECKE.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Charles Volk, 2026 East Lombard Street, Corner Castle.

Dan'l Leker, Herman Boom,	<b>I. TENOR.</b> A. Meyerriecks, Joe. Koening,	Henry Waltjen, H. Mindermann,
Wm. Thaten, A. Cronemeyer, A. H. Schmidt,	<b>II. TENOR.</b> Wm. Mattheis, Chas. Hoops, Aug. Uerkwitz,	Frank Trockel, Geo. Mattheis, Aug. Friedhoff.

A. H. Ulbrich, Charl. Spatzier, Chas. Kuster, W. Reuter,	<b>I. BASS.</b> H. W. Horstmann, H. Winter, G. Feuerriegel, Paul Dilsner,	T. D. Tietjen, C. Garrelmann, Karl Hiller, Herm. Warneke.
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**Fr. Abt Schueller,**  
435 East Fifth Street.

**Franz Schubert Maennerchor,**  
156th and St. Anne's Avenue.

**Gesangverein Arminia,**  
210 East Fifth.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Buscher's, Gough and Register Streets.

**Gesangverein Harmonia,**  
103 East Fifty-third Street.

**Gesangverein Heinebund,**  
267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

**Gesangverein Eichenkranz,**  
Terrace Garden, East Fifty-eighth.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Eutaw House, Baltimore and Eutaw Streets.

**Gesangverein Bayern,**  
328 East Eighty-sixth Street.

**Gesangverein Oesterreich,**  
12 St. Marks Place.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Neidhardt's, 323 West Pratt Street.

Ludwig Friemel, Ferd. Roller,	<b>I. TENOR.</b> Franz Kittel, Christ. Weber,	Jacob Winst.
A. Zollinger, Wilh. Schober, A. Kauschky,	<b>II. TENOR.</b> Geo. Drenser, Rich. Fortran,	Mart Hutter, Jac. Ruster.

G. Wolf, F. Freymiller, Jul. Ekebrecht, Pet. Rupprecht,	<b>I. BASS.</b> Hy. Hermann, Ad. Binner, Alb. Zahn,	Ant. Bode, Jac. Zinser, Jos. Schleiter, E. Schiller,
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G. Metka, G. Fortran, Ig. Neumayer,	<b>II. BASS.</b> W. Sprenger, A. Brueske,	C. Watzanka, W. Gehrhard.
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**Kreutzer Quartett Club.**  
Organized 1860.  
69 St. Marks Place.

Prest., FRANK WUTTGE; Secy., CH. HARTH;  
Director, EMIL REYL.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Voigt's Hall, 1122 Harford Avenue.

H. Molke, Ch. Harth, Ch. Wild, Ch. Schmitheis, C. Schroeder,	<b>I. TENOR.</b> T. Albers, M. Sohinke, G. Goehring, M. Schmidt, Ch. Masur,	M. Herman, F. Eberli, J. Dicke, C. Sambrnus, P. Schwartz.
G. Hammerschlag, M. Schlemann, A. Burger, A. Brinkmann, Aug. Schluter,	<b>II. TENOR.</b> M. Relb, F. Kryssing, W. Bachstetz, Ch. Aberls, H. Schmidt,	C. H. Berle, C. Boggis, F. Wilhelm, F. Haupt, Frank Wirftge.
Ch. Doerner, H. Funke, H. Gormer, H. Michaelsen, O. Lange, H. Rindlaut,	<b>I. BASS.</b> H. Lersch, D. Wicke, H. Wagner, A. Wagner, L. Krebs, E. Voelke,	P. Kupfer, F. Pesohen, P. Kraft, F. Kuchenmeister, O. Vonbriel, F. Vonbriel,
F. Kuohinski, P. Grimm, B. Schmidt, Ph. Schreck, H. Gilbert, F. Engelhardt,	<b>II. BASS.</b> P. Weiss, G. Aubel, Ch. Rogner, L. Lunghardt, J. Faust, E. Baile,	P. Mattern, F. Feldhaus, F. Balling, Jos. Erdmann, C. Herr, J. Compert.

**Mozart Verein,**  
328 East Eighty-sixth Street.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Schmidt's, 1008 Eastern Avenue.

**New York Quartett Club,**  
12 St. Mark's Place.

**New York Saengerrunde,**  
203 East Fifty-sixth Street.



New York Maennerchor,  
203 East Fifty-sixth.

New York Liedertafel,  
1997 Third Avenue.

Rheinpfaelzer Maennerchor,  
117 Avenue A.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Beyer's, 904 Sharp Street.

Orpheus Liederkrantz,  
Organized 1881.  
209 Ferry Street.

Prest., AUG. NEUSHAEFER; Secy., JOS. KOENIG;  
Director, AUGUST MUEHE.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Fritz Burgemeister, 7 North Front Street.

I. TENOR.  
Adam Hell, Aug. Neushaefer, Frank Kirsh,  
P. Nothnagel, Geo. Blüdt, Fred. v. d. Aue,  
Fred. Jay, Charles Lutz, A. Kaufmann,  
C. Schwieger,

II. TENOR.  
M. Hellwig, Chas. Colberg, K. Steinmann,  
G. Zimmermann, R. Magerkurth, Karl Hellwig,  
C. Herrmanns, L. Albiez,

I. BASS.  
Wilh. Koenig, John Wiesemann, John Clemens,  
Jos. Koenig, George Herpich, Gustav Breite,  
Max Steuler, Robert Teshke,

II. BASS.  
Fred. Brunner, Wm. Albrecht, Chas. Naegele,  
J. Neugebauer, George Maul, Wm. Feshke,  
F. Burkart, T. Frefel, E. Mueller,  
Otto Triesinger,

Riverside Quartett Club,  
101st and Columbus Avenue.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Bavarian Hall, 7 and 9 South Frederick Street.

Schluechterner Quartett Club,  
267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Starklauff's, 2000 West Lanvale Street.

Schwaebischer Saengerbund,  
210 East Fifth Street.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Clarke Brothers, 317 West Fayette Street.

Schillerbund,  
62 East Fourth Street.

Umland Bund,  
431 Sixth Street.

Yorkville Maennerchor,  
1756 Second Avenue.

♦♦♦♦

## United Singers of Philadelphia.

HENRY DETREUX, President.  
JOSEPH GUTJAHR, Secretary,  
1021 Ridge Avenue.

Arion,  
310 North Fourth Street.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Fischer's, 506 West Lexington Street.

Allemania Gesangverein.  
Southeast Corner Third and Norris Street.  
Organized 1864.

Prest., GEO. WAGENBAUR; Secy., P. BRUECKNER;  
Director, H. G. KUMME.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Howard House, Baltimore and Howard Streets.

I. TENOR.  
John Loewe, F. Hueber, H. Haussmann,  
H. Berchtold, O. Heymann, Chas. Beck,  
E. Gessler, F. W. Haussmann, Jacques Hoch,  
Heinrich Eckert, H. Schlecht, Jos. Steidler,  
H. Winter, Wm. Fell, M. Vaith,  
F. Drueding, J. Wadlinger, A. Heym.

II. TENOR.  
Jos. Liebsch, Ad. Hoch, Chas. Maschler,  
Robt. Wilke, Chas. Winter, Daniel Luck,  
George Vey, Theo. Schmidt, George Braun,  
Louis Speck, H. Hofmann, E. Tschopp,  
Paul Kutzner, Chas. Grapp, John Linner,  
F. W. Mueller, Chas. Speck, Leo. Gersitz.

I. BASS.  
Alb. Anderer, G. Handschumacher, Jos. Kieffer,  
G. Kull, Chas. Schander, W. Zimmermann,  
P. Brueckner, Jno. Botthof, Adolf. Riede,

Jac. Kraft, Louis Haefner, F. Guenther,  
Eugen. Hoch, A. Ullrich, Harry Vey,  
Gust. Stein, Louis Koenig, G. Klubal,  
Frank Lohmann, F. Semmelbeck, M. Hoepfner,  
Martin Stotz, A. Seipp, H. Kuenzel,  
Wm. Vey, Jr., M. Karbach, G. Pfeilsticker,  
Paul Schwartz, Gottl. Speck, Wm. Moennig,  
H. Treude, Louis Bortz,

II. BASS.  
Geo. Wagenbaur, Jos. Schaller, Wm. Koenig,  
Wm. Vey, sen, C. Spangenberg, Geo. Lang,  
Wm. Kumpf, Theo. Poll, Oskar Steger,  
Gottl. Fritz, Wm. Vesper, Chr. Kurtz,  
Gust. Fischer, Hugo Walter, Wm. Veit,  
Franz. Vossen, O. Haussmann, M. Sottung.

Beethoven Maennerchor,  
1938 Germantown Avenue.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Filling's, 6 North Holliday Street.

Concordia,  
1500 South Twelfth Street.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Hermann's Hotel, Pratt and Eutaw Streets.

Columbia Gesangverein,  
Organized 1865.  
Second Street, above Norris.

Prest., JULIUS SPIESS; Secy., J. HANDSCHUH;  
Director, EUGENE KLEE.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Hotel Lexington, Holliday Street opposite City Hall.

I. TENOR.  
H. Alvin, W. J. Homrighaus, E. S. Van Leer,  
Johann C. Beck, B. Heuser, Hans Peter,  
F. C. Bechtold, Adolph Kaeser, H. Pfaff,  
W. W. Camber, A. H. Allison, Dr. G. Paynter,  
W. Douty, Oscar Rurke, Rob. Vogel,  
J. Ewing, Emil Luckel, Carl Rauch,  
Th. Friedrichs, Charles Law, Joseph Rudolph,  
William Giger, Gottl. Mueller, Julius Spiess,  
Paul Geistert, C. Manypenny, Bernard Sall,  
Michael Gallen, A. Nagler, Geo. Schumann,  
Jaques Hoch, Harry Weiss, H. H. Sturm.

II. TENOR.  
P. Amann, G. M. Himme, H. Sendmeyer,  
John Berger, Andreas Huss, Fritz Stoll,  
Fred. Beinhauer, Carl Kolbe, W. Strassheim,  
S. J. Boyd, Chas. Koenig, Ernst Thomas,  
Ch. Faigle, John Linner, Ad. Tschopp,  
O. S. Fitzgerald, C. H. Mullen, E. Tschopp,  
Gus. Giger, C. Namuth, G. Wedler,



A. Hahn,  
W. Hahn,  
H. Hoffmann,

F. Oerlein,  
Carl Roth,

Philip Zuerlein,  
Jos. Schmidt.

#### I. BASS.

C. Bernhardt,  
Aug. Beunewitz,  
F. Bernhardt,  
John Berten,  
B. F. Bruckert,  
S. E. Clark,  
P. J. Dulle,  
Emil Gastel,  
W. Gross,  
H. K. Gery,

J. Handschuh,  
Henry Raiser,  
Gustav Klubel,  
Fred Kunstmann,  
Emil Kind,  
Harry Guertler,  
Fred Mueller,  
A. Martin,  
Henry Bagel,

Ch. Peyung,  
Theo. Siebers,  
Rob. Schurig,  
Gus. Spiess,  
Hans Thiem,  
C. Wiegmann,  
J. L. Craig,  
M. Hoffmann,  
P. Domke.

#### II. BASS.

Dr. G. Anthony,  
Ch. Bernhardt,  
Aug. Buechse,  
H. Bandis,  
Gus. Bob,  
W. J. Boehm,  
John Detterer,  
A. Glanzmann,  
G. Ferari,  
Erwin Gastel,

Rob. Griffith,  
Ad. Helfer,  
F. C. Hoffmann,  
J. N. Kimmel,  
Charles Lehr,  
Herm. Neumann,  
Jos. Oeler,  
Geo. A. Pedde,  
Jul. Ponath,

Eug. Ruettler,  
Geo. Spiel,  
Chas. Sommer,  
G. F. Shindel,  
H. G. Scott,  
Louis Westnig,  
Rob. Weber,  
W. A. P. Wentz,  
Geo. Woodruff,

Fairmount Liedertafel,  
1337 Marston Street.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Baltimore and Spring Streets.

Franklin Saengerbund,  
Front and Moore Streets.

Franklinville Maennerchor,  
507 Butler Street.

Germantown Liedertafel,  
S. E. Corner Seventeenth and Cayuga Streets.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Brandt's Hotel, Franklin Street near Greene.

Germantown Maennerchor,  
Organized 1867.  
5809 Main Street, Germantown, Pa.

Prest., FRANK TROMMER; Secy., JOS. A. BLUM;  
Director, EMIL F. ULRICH.

#### I. TENOR.

Chas. Gerth,  
J. A. Blum,

F. Braun,  
L. Gerth,

C. Hofman,  
Chas. Dau,

P. Krag,  
J. Sekerskl,

F. C. Orthaus,  
F. C. Waldner,

F. Miller,  
C. Muehlman,

II. TENOR.  
J. Scharubach,

N. Schmitt,

#### I. BASS.

G. Fischer,  
P. Gebhardt.

#### II. BASS.

F. Schimmel,  
J. Hoffman,

Concordia Maennerchor.  
4815 Garden Street.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Bavarian Hall, 7-9 South Frederick Street.

Humor,  
525 North Ninth Street.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
E. Phillips, 511 West Lexington Street.

Hermann Soehne Maennerchor,  
Organized 1884.  
808 North Third Street.

Prest., MATTHIAS SCHULER; Secy., ERNST WAHL;  
Director, GUSTAV A. BOL.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Jno. Karl's, 1445 N. Gay Street, Corner Oliver.

#### I. TENOR.

Aug. Jaeger,  
John Moeck, Jr.,

W. Nickel,

Louis Weller.

#### II. TENOR.

Jno. Moeck, Sr.,  
With. Aab,

W. Hebestreet,

Conrad Hinkel.

#### I. BASS.

Matthias Schuler,  
Carl Voetsch,

Ernst Wahl,

Jakob Alber.

#### II. BASS.

R. Scholz,  
Carl Muss,

Geo. Dinkel,

W. Wedel,

Harmonie,  
11th Street, below Green.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Carrollton Hotel, Light Street near Baltimore Street.

#### I. TENOR.

J. Sauer.  
C. Heck,  
U. A. Hoegger,  
H. Stelz,

D. G. J. Paynter,  
G. Dundas,  
J. Abel,  
J. E. Patterson,

E. Hille,  
O. Wiedle,  
N. A. Chestnut,  
P. Volkmann,

P. Werner,  
J. Pfeiffer,  
J. Hewich,  
C. Kausche,

J. Diehl,  
C. Manypenny,  
L. W. Ewing,

W. Titkary.  
H. W. Hinnderme  
W. Shaw,

#### II. TENOR.

A. Andorf,  
O. Struensee,  
R. Soder,  
H. Dornhofer,  
E. Kohlbreunner,  
H. Forster,  
W. Hulbrink,  
O. Stader,

W. Achtermann,  
W. Zimmermann,  
J. H. Nagel,  
F. Oerlein,  
J. Scherer,  
A. Maehler,  
W. Laux,  
Geo. Prickett,

J. Schmidt,  
H. Sturm,  
J. Meyer,  
H. Hegl,  
H. Roestel,  
J. M. Cann,  
F. Huch,  
W. Messerschmidt.

#### I. BASS.

F. Sima,  
H. Detreux,  
H. Gerth,  
C. Jeremias,  
F. W. Federschild,  
G. Becker,  
D. Graesch,  
A. Achtermann,  
F. Faust,  
X. Dornhofer,

F. Grunewald,  
J. F. Jacob,  
F. Moessner,  
C. Ebenhoech,  
C. Cullman,  
C. Krumpholz,  
R. Schurig,  
L. Craig,  
Dr. E. H. Michael

C. Schachner,  
H. Bueck,  
F. Erle,  
H. Gery,  
F. Sadlo,  
W. Ammann,  
E. G. Beck,  
G. R. Strauss,  
A. B. Weeks.

#### II. BASS.

J. Jacob,  
F. W. Stumpf,  
O. Hoestery,  
A. Hunt,  
A. Rolle,  
P. Schulmerich,  
E. Becke,  
E. Dodelin,  
C. Albert,

S. Snyder,  
P. Morton,  
H. Hoffmann,  
G. Ferrari,  
E. Behre,  
L. Cullmann,  
G. Wiedner,  
W. Barstow,  
A. Teichmiller,

F. Morris,  
A. Glanzmann,  
J. Eickert,  
F. Conley,  
Dr. G. Anthony,  
D. Housemann,  
F. Rees,  
J. Detterer,  
H. Newmann,

Junger Maennerchor.  
Sixth and Vine Streets.

Prest., A. LEONHARD; Secy., ADOLPH MEHINEN;  
Director, LOUIS KOEMMENICH.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Hotel Rennert, Saratoga and Cathedral Streets.

#### I. TENOR.

Paul Albrech,  
C. W. Adam,  
Joseph Abel,  
Otto Benkman,  
N. A. Chessnut,  
Jos. Diehl,  
Geo. Dundas,  
V. Titkary,  
Dr. Jno. Engles,  
Hugo Geutsch,

H. Guernsey,  
John M. Hey,  
U. A. Hoeggess,  
E. J. Hill,  
N. A. Hoose,  
H. Hindermeyer,  
A. H. Jandes,  
J. C. Kissell,  
Chas. Kolk,  
W. Lanterjung,

Adolph Mehnen,  
Wm. Newman,  
J. Pfeifer,  
W. H. Pagdin,  
L. F. Schuck,  
C. Spitzmueller,  
W. Shaw,  
P. Volkman,  
Otto Weidle,  
Joseph Wolf,



**II. TENOR.**  
 Fritz Baues,  
 C. Brookmeier,  
 Edw. J. Doones,  
 D. Eichhorn,  
 Dr. A. H. Funke,  
 Dr. R. F. Gerlach,  
 Geo. Gruber,  
 Herman Heyl,  
 Alex. Hermans,  
 J. A. Kuenzel,

Wm. Amman,  
 G. Burgert,  
 H. Buechel,  
 Louis Blum,  
 P. Benkman,  
 H. Bueck,  
 A. J. Diehl,  
 Charles Fautz,  
 Carl Funke,  
 C. G. E. Forrest,  
 J. Guettes,  
 Alf. Hermans,  
 Phillip Pudes,

Edw. Becke,  
 August Arnold,  
 C. W. Albert,  
 A. Buehles,  
 F. W. Comly,  
 Frank Diehl,  
 L. F. Elsenhaus,  
 G. W. Falkenstein,  
 H. C. Friderich,  
 Jos. Gutjahr,

### Kreuznacher Saengerbund,

Organized 1869.  
 N. E. Cor. Sixth and Girard Avenue.

Prest., MAX GLASSTETTER; Sec., WM. KAEPLER;  
 Director, EMIL F. ULLRICH.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
 John Volz, 408 West Lexington Street.

**I TENOR.**  
 Wm. Kaepler,  
 H. Pfaff,  
 L. Neuschaeffer,  
**II. TENOR.**  
 F. Eckstein,  
 Henry Schmidt,  
 H. Mueller,

Otto Polster,  
 Geo. Prickert,  
 Wm. Reith,  
 P. J. Retowski,  
 Dr. C. Schmidt,  
 A. R. Sachs,  
 Otto Schadt,  
 C. G. Schenkes,  
 Otto Visches,  
 Charles Yockel,

August Suess,  
 Chas. J. Sand,  
 T. L. Schneider,  
 F. Schnitzler,  
 J. T. Starkey,  
 Oscar Schwabe,  
 C. Schachner,  
 R. G. Strauss,  
 Ed. Strasser,  
 C. H. Trommer,  
 H. F. Wolf,  
 A. Werner,  
 Wm. C. Weild.

J B Mayer,  
 Paul Morton,  
 R. Meyer,  
 W. E. Pedrick,  
 Geo. Reuter,  
 M. G. Riehl,  
 W. Ringelsen,  
 Fred. Rees,  
 C. A. Rudolph,

**I. BASS.**  
 Jos. Meyer,  
 P. Gatter,  
 E. Goeldner,  
 John Montag,

M. Glasstetter,  
 John Trimborn,  
 F. Miller,

### Liederkranz,

S. W. Corner Thirtieth and Girard Avenue.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
 Hotel Brunswick, Wilkens Avenue and Brunswick Street.

### Lieder Verein.

Organized 1874.  
 625-627 W. Thompson Street.

Prest., WILH. KATZMANN; Sec., G. STEINHAGEN;  
 Director, JULIUS KUMME.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
 Christoph Goettner, 16 Belair Road.

**I. TENOR.**  
 John Schafer,  
 Jacob Singer,  
 Joseph Hegel,

Wilh. Hesseling,  
 Rudolph Gripp,  
 Wilh. Geiss,

Wilh. Katzman,  
 Heinrich Wiegand,  
 Clemens Ohlig,

G. H. Steinhagen,  
 Christian Born,  
 John Ade,

### Maennerchor,

1637 North Broad Street.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
 Hotel Rennett, Saratoga and Liberty Streets.

### Mozart Harmonie.

Organized 1877.  
 No. 1131 N. Fourth Street.

Prest., FRED. REICHERT; Sec., CHAS. B. BECK;  
 Director, CHAS. BAUER.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
 Conrad Darsch, 416 West Lexington Street.

**I. TENOR.**  
 Fred. Zeller,  
 Wilhelm Marx,

Gott. Kuhn,  
 Simon Hegile,

Charles Zeller,  
 Fred. Reichert,

### I. BASS.

John Wagner,

### II. BASS.

M. Morloch,

Fred. Steiner.

John Koch.

### Orpheus,

S. W. Corner Ninth and Greenwich Streets.

Pfaelzer Harmonie,  
 864 North Seventh Street.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
 Hotel Sherwood, Monument Street near Howard.

Philadelphia Quartett Club,  
 2721-2727 Germantown Avenue.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
 Maltby House, Pratt near Light Streets.

Rising Sun Gesangverein,  
 1127 Roy Street.

Saxonia Maennerchor,  
 2532 North Second Street.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
 Bavarian Hall, 7-9 South Frederick Street.

Schweizer Maennerchor,  
 1806 North Tenth Street.

Saengerkreis,  
 2731 North Sixth Street.

Teutonia Saengerbund.

Organized 1863.

Seventh and Vine Streets.

Prest., C. GWINNER; Sec., E. MAHLMEISTER;  
 Director, EUGENE KLEE.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
 Hart's Hotel, Broadway Near Orleans Street.



C. Gwinner,  
Henry Vogt,  
Alfred Hagler,

**I. TENOR.**  
Emil Sievers,  
Jaques Hoch,

**II. TENOR.**  
A. Klein,  
Jacob Kuhn,  
Wm. Strassheim,  
Jacob Mueller,

**I. BASS.**  
E. E. Person,  
E. J. Mahmeister,  
And. Vogt,  
Julius Brown,

**II. BASS.**  
Math. Herrmann,  
Eugene Wissert,  
Wm. Beaupain,  
P. Kirschmann,

Fred. Fackler,  
Hans Peter.

Ferd. Kobolt, Jr.,  
Gus. A. Wedler,  
Fred. Gartner,  
Gustav Metzger.

Emil Wurzbach,  
Emil Graessle,  
Adolph Martin,  
Wm. Starkey.

Jos. Brown,  
G. Schwager,  
Math. Kiefner,  
John Derr.

F. Stopper,  
Wm. Armbrust,  
Adam Knapp,  
Gust. Hartmaier,  
Otto Wagner,

G. Leibfried,  
F. Weggemann,  
Geo. Ringele,  
L. S. Ziegler,

### West Philadelphia Fidelio Maennerchor,

Organized 1887.  
3204 Market Street.

Prest., WM. FRANKE; Secy., LEON. KOEHLER;  
Director, EDWARD KNAPP.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Frank McLaughlin.

**I. TENOR.**  
Herm. Weise, Jno. Linnartz.

**II. TENOR.**  
H. Bauriedel, Frank Kolbe.

**I. BASS.**  
Geo. Schmelzer, Louis Grossteffen.

**II. BASS.**  
John Wagner, Franz Otto.

Wm. Franke,  
E. Schmidt,

L. Koehler,  
G. Bessinger,

Conrad Ernst,  
Chas. Arndt,

F. Hanowsky,  
J. E. Josher,

### West Philadelphia Maennerchor.

Organized 1869.  
Forty-Fifth Street and Westminster Avenue.

Prest., HENRY MINSTER; Secy., N. J. MINSTER;  
Director, HERM. G. KUMME.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Thomas Bodensteiner, 1234 E. Fayette Street.

**I. TENOR.**  
John Bergner, Chris. Eppe, Herm. Sternberg.

**II. TENOR.**  
Eug. Heberle,  
F. Stuhlmann,

**I. BASS.**  
Fred. Hesse,  
Emil Boettger.

**II. BASS.**  
C. Zimmermann,  
Chas. Zimmerman

John Muth,  
Chas. Lemm,

M. Kampermann,  
Chas. Krenz,

E. Wisslicen,  
Emil Henuber,  
Fred. Brecht,

John Weber,  
H. Joecken.

N. J. Minster,

Chas. Mehrrens,  
Henry Minster.

### United Singers of Washington.

WM. J. MEYERS, Secretary,  
District Building.

Saengerbund.  
314 C Street, N. W.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Junker's Hotel, Fayette Street near St. Paul.

**I. TENOR.**  
Wm. Buechert,  
L. Stiefel,  
H. Klinge,

**II. TENOR.**  
A. F. Jorss,  
G. L. Storm,  
J. C. Merckling,  
A. Berens, Jr.,  
R. Pluym,  
G. W. Schuermant,  
Chas. Hick,  
Geo. Rlter,

F. Waldmann,  
F. Krueger,  
H. G. Minster,  
R. Schwertner,

F. Knoop,  
O. Borcharding,  
J. August.

**I. BASS.**  
G. H. Beuchert,  
F. Rebstock,  
R. B. Behrend,  
H. P. Werres,  
W. E. Abbott,  
W. F. Blehl,

**II. BASS.**  
H. A. Schuer-  
mann,  
Jul. Schlueter,  
H. Nolda,  
F. Carl,

F. Claudy,  
V. Hoffmann,  
Karl Baer,  
F. Esherich,  
P. Brandstedt,  
W. F. Lutz,

H. Schmidtman,  
F. Dukehart,  
Chas. G. Meyer,  
R. Schneider,  
E. Kuebel,

W. F. Meyers,  
J. Michaelson,  
Alb. Grebe,  
Geo. Ackmann,  
A. H. Abbott,  
Wm. Dreher.

F. A. Rockar,  
Rob. Disque,  
F. I. Ruppert,  
Dr. S. O. Graser,  
Alf. Daiker,  
F. M. Bechtel,

J. W. Volz,  
R. G. Abbott,  
M. Altschuh,  
C. W. Hancock,  
Ernest Seifert.

### Germania Maennerchor,

Organized 1877.  
922 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

Prest., LEON POHLMANN; Secy., J. MEININGER;  
Director, EMIL CHRISTIANI.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Virginia Home, 306 Hanover Street.

**I. TENOR.**  
John Reif,

**II. TENOR.**  
Joe. Wondrak,  
Carl Duhring,  
R. Glindemann,

**I. BASS.**  
F. Ehnert,  
Robt. Kuhn,

**II. BASS.**  
Geo. Plitt,  
A. Neff,

Herm. Vollmer,  
Con. Richter,

Geo. Fischer,  
Aug. Duhring,  
Dan. Herbst,  
Adolph Otte,

Louis Kohler,  
Fred. Aue,  
J. Meininger,

Wm. Escher,  
C. Duhring,  
Aug. Vohl,

F. W. Heine,  
Henry Santer.

Frank Faust,  
E. Christiani,  
Aug. Nau.

Leon Pohlmann,  
Geo. Kramm,  
Isidore Nau,

Henry Hagen,  
Frank Genth.

### Arion.

Organized 1885.  
430 Eighth Street, N. W.

Prest., AUGUST SCHMIDT; Secy., R. MAUL;  
Director, EMIL HOLER.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Stag Hall, 205 Hanover Street.

**I. TENOR.**  
F. Reckeweg,  
G. Heming,

**II. TENOR.**  
F. Bueter,  
F. Jordan,  
H. Schade,  
F. Heidorn,

**I. BASS.**  
Chas. Meyer,  
W. Wiegmann,  
M. Siebert,  
F. Seebade,

**II. BASS.**  
J. Paris,  
H. Daiker,

H. Wassmann,  
F. Wassmann,

F. Siebert,  
F. Bagelmann,  
G. Bagelmann,  
F. Hanold,

Aug. Schmidt,  
J. Wischhusen,  
J. Bruegger,  
G. Maier,

W. Berger,  
R. Maul,  
G. Borschilke,

A. Schmidt.

F. Haack,  
J. Roessler,  
H. Schomer,  
G. Vogt.

K. Holer,  
A. Schwarz,  
A. Krebs.

R. Siebert,  
W. Heinemann.

### Verein Frohsinn.

Organized 1852.  
622 and 624 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Prest., CHAS. KOCH; Secy., MAX ROSENKRANZ;  
Director, FERDINAND BERGER.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
The Welbourne, 24 East Madison Street.



**I. TENOR.**  
Chas. Koch, Dan. Heseler, Geo. Kians,  
Louis Adler, C. T. Schofer, H. Brocket,  
Chris. Dimling,

**II. TENOR.**  
Martin Zilles, G. L. End, Geo. Horstman,  
Theo. Smith, Max Wolf, J. C. Specht,  
Dr. E. M. Davis, Wm. Hanicke,

**I. BASS.**  
H. W. Brecht, A. Hansold, Fr. Bing,  
M. Rosenkranz, Wm. L. Williams, Philip Kieiman,  
Emil Loos, J. R. Roberts,

**II. BASS.**  
Dr. M. Michel, Jno. Riebling, H. Galleher,  
C. R. Meschke, Dr. C. H. Hitzrot, Geo. Wagner,  
Adam Johns, Aug. End, R. LeR. Galleher.

### Virginia,

Organized 1852.

309 and 311 North Seventh Street, Richmond, Va.

Prest., W. H. ZIMMERMANN; Secy., A. VOLKMANN;  
Director, J. REINHARD.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Ganzhorn's, Baltimore Street near North.

**I. TENOR.**  
F. H. Beckh, C. H. Phillips, H. Poehler,  
W. Herbig, C. Spott,

**II. TENOR.**  
Dr. M. F. Reade, C. Sieg, F. Volkmann,  
C. Schaaf,

**I. BASS.**  
J. Ebel, J. Spiegel, W. H. Zimmerman,  
F. Schaaf,

**II. BASS.**  
F. C. Ebel, J. Schminke, W. Schaaf,  
C. Ganer, E. Schaaf,

### Harmonie,

Reading, Pa.

### Gesangverein Einigkeit,

136 Canal Street, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y.

### Delaware Saengerbund.

Organized 1853.

Sixth Street, between French and Walnut.  
Wilmington, Del.

Prest., H. ZIMMERMANN; Secy., J. A. SOLADAY;  
Quartered in Baltimore, at  
J. Chr. Schmuck, 318 West Lombard Street.

**I. TENOR.**  
T. Fueckel, John Fehl, C. Heinecamp,  
Jos. Sell, Fried. Greiner, J. A. Ward,  
Edw. Gerres, Chas. Hafner, J. A. Curran,  
Arthur Heinel, Carl Koenig, Jos. McCullen,  
Jos. DeLuca, W. A. Goenner, H. Fischer.

**II. TENOR.**  
Christ. Bauer, H. S. Neher, Jos. Adams,  
Gustav Lange, Emil Wagner, Fr. G. Krastel,  
J. Braunstein, J. A. Soladay, Wm. Maletzko,  
Chas. Sell, F. G. Bartram, A. Snellenburg,  
E. Eckert, Bern. Beste, August Krapf,  
Wilhelm Bacher, Oscar Herbert, Edw. Paxton,  
Joseph Nicolaus, John Haas,

**I. BASS.**  
Anton Hauber, H. Zimmermann, Dan'l Meier,  
H. Gossen, R. Beyerlein, B. Kleitz,  
Chas. Friedrich, Victor Ullmann, Fritz Lacher,  
Wm. Loeber, Alb. Zuelke, Chas. Yaeger,  
Geo. J. Scott, Jos. Michaelis, J. Gillespie,  
Geo. Bacher, John Maier,

**II. BASS.**  
Louis Koerner, Wm. Klepe,  
Aug. Brinkheide, Geo. Kleitz,  
Louis Preston, Jos. Magnell,  
Herman Hanf, Carl Ernst,  
Jno. Mahoney, Wm. Grooms,  
Geo. Clemens, John Butler, Henry Mueller,

### Liedertafel.

Organized 1867.

162 South Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.

Prest., GEO. KOENIG, Sr.; Secy., C. LAUROESCH;  
Director, AUGUST SCHMIDT.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Otto Kamberger, 202 North Greene Street.

**I. TENOR.**  
A. Schlegel, H. Schlanze, L. Wittekindt,  
G. G. Koenig, Jr., W. Schroth, Chas. Schmidt,  
B. Schlottermeyer,

**II. TENOR.**  
G. Koenig, Sr., Louis Kuechner, C. Kuechner,  
G. Gaiser, Herm. Hetz, J. Ciskowsky,  
C. Lauroesch,

**I. BASS.**  
Walther Dante, Ant. Flag, John Ast,  
Jacob Eper, Wilh. Seifritz, W. Burkhardt,

**II. BASS.**  
Anton Jaeger, Geo. Rittmann, J. T. Wolfe,  
P. Neumann, George Merkle,

### Williamsport Turnverein,

Williamsport, Pa.

### Concordia.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.  
Organized 1879.

Pres., I. L. KRAFT; Sec., L. SCHWINGEN;  
Director, ADOLPH HANSON.

Quartered in Baltimore, at  
Howard House, Howard Street near Baltimore.

**I. TENOR.**  
J. C. Reinig, C. P. Kidder, Joseph Williams,  
H. A. Schuermann, J. H. Kenney, W. L. Raeder,  
W. S. La Bar, G. Ruf, O. A. Klaus,  
Valentine Ell, F. Mackin, Thomas Darling,  
Phillip Schmidt, A. C. Campbell, J. D. Birmingham,  
Chas. Dippe, Felix C. Schwart, J. J. McCall,  
Herman Dippe, W. Robbins, D. T. Thomas,  
Herman Rothe, Frank Remmell, E. Williams,  
Leon Peters, John Williams, Chas. Locke,  
J. J. Baer, David Kluges,

**II. TENOR.**  
Frank Innes, W. J. Trembath, Henry Frolich,  
Joseph Pissot, J. C. Hanser, Henry Amos,  
C. C. Jones, Albert Stock, C. F. Dodson,  
A. Homadiew, Wm. Burnaford, Joseph Adkin,  
E. M. Dietrick, Wm. Jeffries, J. F. Benning,  
Wm. Alexander, K. B. Tosnosky, I. Williams,  
Chas. Heffrick, O. Roth.

**I. BASS.**  
George Kraft, T. J. Struzyski, Louis J. Howell,  
H. Eckenstein, A. E. Burnaford, Dr. N. S. Schappe,  
John Marso, H. H. Blase, Jr., Jas. A. Shovlin,  
Henry Brodhum, Jas. O'Keefe, Frank Slattery,  
W. J. Goeckel, Fred. Helfrick, Bayard Hand,  
Fred. Kraft, L. F. Mowery, A. W. B. Evans,  
E. W. Stevenson, E. L. Walter, E. L. Pierson,  
Robt. H. Harvey, R. W. Mitchell, Chas. Bowman,  
H. L. Boyle, Ed. White,

**II. BASS.**  
Adolph Ell, W. Schneider, Jacob Rieg,  
E. Alexander, S. Kuryloski, Geo. Lang,  
M. L. Roth, August Leffler, Walter Johns,  
L. Utz, G. E. Cohen, John M. Wagner,  
S. Burnaford, J. T. Seibel, W. G. Boyle,  
Chas. Schreiner, Thos. B. Hughes, Karl Schmitt,  
Albert Hessel, Carl Finger, W. Heutelhuber,  
I. L. Kraft, L. Eckenrode, A. F. Lampman.

### ERRATUM.

The words "in America" should be added to the title, "A New Road to Cosmopolitan Language Acquirement," (p. 119-121). The quotation from Walther von der Vogelweide, (p. 119), should read: "he gave and gave, and his generosity gave him back universal empire." For "real gymnasium," (p. 121), read "Realgymnasium."





Arbeiter Liedertafel of Baltimore.



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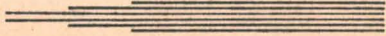
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